The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 6611. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Dismantling of a British Bark in a Hurricane.

Eleven Men Washed from the Wreck and Drowned.

Sufferings of Four Others Fonad in the Rigging.

Mark Twain's Account of the Rescue of the Survivors.

Destruction Sale on Saturday in the British Channel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Cunard steamship Bavaria, Capt. Moolard, arrived at this port today, and reports that on the 15th of November, when in latitude 49° 10' north, longitude 42° 40' west, she fell in with the British bark Charles Wesley, of Newcastle, England, water-logged and dismasted in a hurricane, on the morning of the 14th, and took off the survivors of the bark's complement of twenty men, the other eleven having been washed off the wreck. Mark Twain, who was a passenger on the Bavaria, addresses a communication to the Royal Humane Society, giving a detailed account of the wreck, and bestowing the warmest praise on the officers of the Bavaria. He says, under date of Wednesday—

"On Sunday night a strong west wind began to blow and not long after midnight it increased to a gale. By 6 o'clock the sea was running very high. At 7 o'clock our starboard bulwarks were stove in, and the water smashed the mate aboard. At a later hour the cargo-way on the port side came in with a crash, and the sea followed, flooding many of the state-rooms on that side. At the same time a sea crossed the roof of the vessel, and carried away one of our boats, splintering it to pieces, and taking one of the davits with it. At 9 o'clock the gale was dying, and the sea was blowing with a severity which the officers say is not experienced oftener than once in five or ten years. The storm continued, during the day and all night, and also all day yesterday, but with moderated violence. At 5 P. M. a distress rocket was sighted. A furious squall had just broken upon us, and the sea was running mountains high, so was the popular expectation. Nevertheless Capt. Moolard immediately bore up for the wreck, which was making signals of distress, ordered out a life-boat, and called out for volunteers. To a gentleman it seemed like deliberate suicide to go out in such a storm, but our third and fourth officers and eight men answered to the call with a promptness that compelled admiration. They carried a line into the third, several hundred yards to windward of the wreck, and then, with a lantern for the atmosphere was murky with the storm, and sunset was not far off. The wreck, a bark, was in a pitiful condition. Her mate must have helped her master and her bowsprit were gone, and her foremast was but a stump wrenched and mumbled with a ruin of sails and cordage from the Italian pavilion and fantastic gilding of the old world. We could see nine men clinging to the main rigging. The stern of the vessel was gone, and the sea made a clean breach over her, pouring in a cataract out of the broken stern, and spouting through the parted planks of her bows. One man hauled himself down and supported the weight of his two legs. Then it had a hard task, for the waves and the wind beat it constantly back. I do not know when anything has alternately so stirred me with admiration and that disappointed me, as it did to see the boat every little while, get almost close enough, and then be hurled three lengths away again by a prodigious wave; and the darkness setting down all the time. But at last they got the line and buoy aboard, and after that we could make out nothing more. Presently we discovered the boat approaching us, and found she had seven of the nine men. They had had to bring these men, one at a time, through the sea to the life-boat with the line, and hence, for of course they did not dare to tow the plunging vessel with the boat. The peril increased now, for every time the boat got close to our lee, her crew rolled over to her and hid her from sight. But our people managed to haul the party aboard one at a time, without losing a man, though I said they would lose every single one of them. I am a poor prophet. As the fury of the squall had not diminished, and as the sea was so heavy, it was feared we might lose some men if we tried to hoist the lifeboat aboard, so she was turned adrift by the Captain's order, poor thing, after being in such a hard service.

"To speak by the log, she is to be assumed, Capt. Moreland gave the order to change our ship's course, and bear down toward the wreck at 6:15 P. M. At 7:4 our ship was under way again with those nine poor devils on board; that is to say, I suppose it is under way, but the fierceness of the wind and the race of the mountains, in sixty minutes by the watch, said it your accurate theory should be moved to give to Capt. Moreland and his boat's crew that reward which a sailor prizes and covets above all other distinctions, the Royal Humane Society would have to move in the matter. The names are signed to this paper. Will fear so grateful as if they themselves were the recipients of the great honor. The Wrecked barque was the Charles Ward, Capt. Hall, bound from Quebec to Scotland, with lumber. The vessel went over on her beam ends at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and eleven men were washed overboard and lost. Capt. Hall and eight men remained, and these for two days and nights were in the rigging, some thirty-one hours, without food or water, and were so frozen and exhausted, that when we got them aboard, they could hardly speak, and the minds of several of them were wandering. The wreck was the property of Duthie & Co., Aberdeen. Lloyd's Shipping List puts the value of the vessel and cargo at £10,000. The officers of the Bavaria, Mr. Kyle, fourth officer; Nicholas Foley, quartermaster; Henry Foley, quartermaster; Marshall Clark, quartermaster; Thomas Burnett, seaman; John Pack, seaman; Richard Brennan, seaman, all deserve special mention for the enthusiasm of the passengers. Mark Twain continues: "As might have been anticipated, it have been my fate to serve toward rousing those nice unprovoked human beings to standing around the deck in a furious storm, without any umbrella. Meantime an eye in the back of my head has observed a peculiar phenomenon, which I suppose to be the supremest thing I am glad and I am satisfied. I ask no reward. I would do it again under the same circumstances. But what I do plead for, earnestly and sincerely is that the Royal Humane Society will remember our Captain and officers, and in due remembrance exhibit to them the high honor and esteem in which the Society is held all over the civilized world. In this appeal our passengers all join with hearty sincerity, and in testimony thereof will sign their names, hoping that you will pardon me, if I recognize myself as included in the party with such confidence and such readiness for ceremony, and, trusting that my motive may redeem my manner, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. (Signed,) MARK TWAIN.

(SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.)

In addition, Capt. Moolard has forwarded to the Society the names of all the passengers among whom were Sidney D. Palmer, and Mr. [illegible]

and Mrs. E. C. Stone of New-York, and Samuel Hall, State Governor, of Albany. Mr. Clemens was Chairman of the Committee on Address, and C. C. Walworth of the secretary of passengers. Mr. Clemens presented the testimonials, which was delivered to Capt. Moolard.

BOSTON REVENUE FRAUDS.

Wm. F. Weld & Co. Contest Judgment for $400,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The case against Wm. F. Weld & Co., in the United States District Court, was today unexpectedly withdrawn from the jury. The District-Attorney asked for an amendment to the declaration by the addition of two counts. In one of the counts it is alleged that the firm, during the five years preceding the bringing of the suit had imported into this port a large amount of goods in contravention of the revenue laws, and that the firm have incurred penalties and forfeitures in respect to these importations to the amount of $190,000. In another count the Government allege that the firm owes the United States duties on these goods to the amount of $2,000. All of the counts in the original declaration were then withdrawn except two. In one of the counts not withdrawn, there is alleged a fraudulent entry of 1,416 boxes of sumacs of the value of $40,000, by the ship Rainbow on the 25th of March, 1870, by fraudulent practices, the nature of which are unknown. In the other counts there is alleged a fraudulent entry of 1,400 boxes of sumacs of the value of $400,000, by the ship Arcadia. The case having been withdrawn from the jury, the defendants consented to a default and to judgment for the United States in the sum of $400,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Official Vote—Republican Majority, 74,— 1870—Vote and Majorities of Republican Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The official count of the vote of the State will be laid before the Governor's Council at its session to-morrow morning, and then be duly declared. It will show that Gov. Washburn received 133,900 votes, and Frank W. Bird 59,626, and that there were 554 scattering. The Republican majority is, therefore, 74,020.

The following list, in the order of districts, shows the total vote cast for the Republican candidates for representatives in Congress, and their majorities over their Democratic opponents:

Dis.	Representatives.	Rep.	Maj.
1.	James S. Hoffman, of Fall River	13,611	3,235
2.	Benjamin W. Harris	13,172	2,560
3.	William Whiting, of Boston	9,811	2,122
4.	Samuel C. Cooper, of Lowell	9,816	2,122
5.	Daniel W. Gooch, of Melrose	12,275	4,428
6.	Benjamin F. Butler, of Gloucester	11,681	3,144
7.	E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord	12,743	3,146
8.	A. H. H. Williams, of Cambridge	12,278	3,100
9.	A. Gooch, of Springfield	12,364	3,104
10.	Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg	14,439	4,321
11.	Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield	12,439	3,321

A Constitutional Amendment Passed to a Third Reading in the Senate—Lively Time for the Matter of Suffrage.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—In the Senate, this afternoon, the Joint Special Committee reported a General Insurance bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, was passed to a third reading without debate.

In the House, a bill was reported authorizing the City of Boston to borrow $20,000,000 and loan the same as proper security to railroads by the 2/3 of 60 to 40 to be decided by both branches of the Boston City Council before it becomes valid.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Committee to Investigate the Gubernatorial Vote—Very Warm Session of the Senate.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.—In the House, today, Mr. McGehee offered a resolution which passed its several readings to raise a joint committee to investigate the vote for the executive and State officers at the August election.

Col. Settle, of Rockingham, offered a resolution raising a joint committee on constitutional amendments.

The Conservatives, in caucus this evening, nominated ex-Gov. Vance for United States Senator. Seven or eight of Judge Merrimon's friends withdrew from the caucus. The balloting will commence at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WISCONSIN.

Gen. Grant's Official Majority in the State.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Gen. Grant's official majority in Wisconsin is 18,486.

ALABAMA.

Inauguration of Gov. Lewis—His Address to Both Houses of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25.—Gov. Lewis and all the newly-elected State officers took the oaths of office this morning and took possession. The old officials retiring. The body sitting at the United States Court-room adjourned until to-morrow morning. The petitions at the Capitol continued until 2 o'clock.

Lieut.-Gov. MacMurry informed the Senate, through the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Moren, that he could not preside until to-morrow, whereupon the Senate elected Mr. Ervin as President pro tem.

No business of importance was transacted by either body. Gov. Lewis has so far recognized neither body. It is rumored that he will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature to meet at the capitol to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.—In the North-west the pressure has decreased, with south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, and south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather on the upper lakes, extending to the Ohio Valley, with north-easterly winds on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, South-westerly and north-westerly winds, and rising barometer, clearing weather on the lakes; elsewhere cloudy weather and occasional light rains. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States gentle, variable winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the former.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and thence southward through Illinois, South-easterly to north-easterly winds, diminishing pressure and generally clear weather; on the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley and Tennessee north-westerly to north-easterly winds, clearing and clear weather; on the Western Gulf northerly winds, cloudy weather, and light variable winds in the South Atlantic States; in the Middle States and New-England falling barometer, north-westerly winds, increased pressure, clearing and clear weather in the afternoon.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated for the thermometer at Dunham's Drug-store, No. 1 Park-row: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 45°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 52½°; 6 P. M., 51½°; 9 P. M., 49°; average temperature yesterday, 46½°.

The Diamond Fields.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25.—The Salt Lake Herald will to-morrow publish a private letter, stating that Custer, Wyoming, is the nearest railroad point to the diamond fields. Gen. McClellan and party, when en route to California, stopped at Custer, and spent ten days in exploring the vicinity and on their return from they made another excursion from Custer. Messrs. Smith and Henry, with a large party of Californians, also left the railroad at the point. Several diamonds were exhibited, which were found there by other parties. Another diamond expedition leaves this city to-morrow under the lead of Mr. Berry. They will probably leave the railroad at Green River station.

Who Were Elected?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The canal is open for navigation. Yesterday day-light boats were being loaded, two several are yet in Buffalo, bound for this city, and at the time at Syracuse. A large number of boats are on their way west from tide-water. The shipments of breadstuffs west-ward from the city are not

WALL-STREET.

The Stock Gamblers Adjusting Their Losses.

Affecting Interview Between Jay Gould and Daniel Drew.

The Chicago and North-Western Company Converting Bonds into Stock—Action of the Stock Exchange—Important Action in Relation to the Counter-Suit Pacific Bonds.

The important events of the past few days caused the moneyed men of Wall-street to look with anxiety for the results of yesterday. The great feature of the day, as has been usual of late, was "Chicago and North-western Common," the "corner" being still kept up by the Vanderbilt party, headed by Jay Gould. The opening quotations were at a figure which satisfied Drew and Smith, now the only heavy "shorts," that no chance had taken place for the better. Smith had kept out of the way, not appearing, except to his brokers and intimate friends. Drew, however, displayed none of this pusillanimity, but, possessing money, took occasion several times to call upon Gould at the office of Osborn & Chapin, with a view to a compromise. Gould received Drew in a courteous manner, and chatted about "old times" in a way calculated to inspire the visitor with the most sanguine hopes, but every time Daniel approached the North-western business he found Gould inexorable. Gould told Drew, in fact, that he had received considerable instruction from him in a "financiering" way, and frequently to his cost; that he always paid his losses like a man, and now he should insist upon Mr. Drew pursuing the same course.

Mr. Drew made several offers, but Gould insisted that the entire difference should be paid over, to which the former would not agree, so no settlement was arrived at. Smith, during the day, attempted to make his adversary believe that he was at liberty to profter "North-western Preferred" instead of "North-western Common," in settlement of his contracts, but the Vanderbilt party took a different view of the matter, and refused to make the exchange. The rumors circulated to the effect that Smith had succeeded in his scheme; large purchases were made of "North-western Preferred," and it rose rapidly to quite a figure that it was believed a corner had also developed in it. The great advance in the price of North-western Common, as a natural consequence, has brought nearly every share of the stock to the street for sale. The convertible bonds of the road and its branches have been turned into stock, and the extra price obtained. It was known to certain parties on Saturday that the Pacific Railroad bonds of the Chicago and North-western had been converted into stock, and that it was about to be placed upon the market.

Yesterday the following notice was sent to the Presidents of the Stock Exchanges:

The Chicago and North-western Railroad Company give notice that, at the expiration of thirty days, they will register 2,320 shares common stock and 2,320 shares preferred stock, being stock of the Company now pledged or issued in exchange for Pacific Railroad bonds, outstanding, to the amount of $445,000, and agreed by the terms of consolidation to be converted into stock, five shares of common and five shares of preferred for each bond of $1,000.

(Signed,) J. F. TRACEY, President.
O. H. MARVIN, Treasurer.

So soon as the above notice was read to the Board, the Committee on Securities visited the offices of the Chicago and North-western Road, and, after consultation with the officials, consented to suspend the rules in this case, which require thirty days' notice to be given of the registration, and admit it at once. The following notice was therefore sent to the President of the Exchange:

Edward Eden, Esq., President Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: The notice sent you this morning in advance of additional certificates is hereby withdrawn. Yours respectfully,
S. L. GYKES, Vice-President.
C. H. MARVIN, Treasurer.

Most of the bonds had been already converted into stock, and the latter sold at the ruling high prices. The holders of "Peninsula" bonds were consequently considerably elated yesterday.

A TIMES reporter called upon the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, yesterday, and was informed that there was no difficulty in the way of registering the new stock, and that nearly all of it had been already properly entered upon the books of the Company. This fact was taken up by the Vanderbilt party without difficulty, and exercised no perceptible effect upon the ruling prices.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, last evening, the excitement in regard to "North-western" had subsided considerably, there being no speculation in the stock at the present figures, the small operators having very generally settled. The report in regard to the course of the Erie Company with reference to Jay Gould were numerous and varied. It was reported that a second arrest is in contemplation; that an application will be made for an increase of his bail bond, and that attachments are to be issued on his property.

A reporter of the TIMES called upon Mr. Peter H. Watson, President of the Erie Company, in reference to the matter, Mr. Watson said that he had no knowledge of such movements; that the $1,000,000 bail already arrested for Mr. Gould's personal appearance, is considered, will be sufficient to insure his attendance. That Gould will not be arrested again, because the complaints upon which he was already been arrested is exhaustive, and is intended to cover every transaction in which he has defrauded the Company; that attachments cannot be issued in this State against Gould's property, because he has not run away. Mr. Watson said that if attachments could be issued, it would most assuredly be done, but he had consulted prominent lawyers, and discovered that it was impossible to do so until a judgment had been obtained, or Mr. Gould attempted to flee the country. The course with regard to Gould would be to follow him closely and allow him no peace until he had made restitution.

THE COUNTERFEIT PACIFIC BONDS.

The discovery of the counterfeit Union Pacific bonds, which have recently thrown upon the market, has called forth prompt action from the Company, and the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange. In order to guard against additional fraudulent coupons being sealed, and to protect buyers, the following notice has been issued, and action given to the Stock Exchange:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are prepared to redeem in Boston, the income bonds of the Company.

Coupons will be a good delivery when the following is indorsed on the back viz: "Paid at the office of the Union Pacific R. R. Co." to be signed by the Treasurer and one of the following persons:

OLIVER AMES,
JAMES M. FORBES,
JOHN S. D. EBEN,
R. E. BATES,
F. GORDON DEXTER,

With the date of said signatures.

(Signed,) EDWARD SHARDON, Chairman.
New-York, 2d November, 1872.

The following is the decision of the Committee on Securities in regard to the forged income bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Sellers who have delivered counterfeit bonds must take them back and give genuine bonds for them, without regard to the time of delivery of the counterfeit bonds, if the delivery were evidence that the bonds returned are the identical bonds delivered.

EDWARD SHARDON, Chairman.

INTERVIEW WITH HENRY N. SMITH.

A reporter had an interview with Henry N. Smith, yesterday, in regard to his position in the North-western matter. In company with Mr. Smith were Mr. Vanderpoel, one of his counsel, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Mr. Joslyn, of the firm of Joslyn, Sack & Co., a house in which both Gould and Smith are special partners. In regard to a very pointed question as to what Mr. Smith intended to do in regard to resuming his habilities on his transactions in North-western, he and his counsel, Mr. Vanderpoel, made statements which were in substance as follows:

THE INJUNCTION OF MARCH 5, 1872.

Mr. Smith said, on consultation with my counsel, Judge Porter, we came to the conclusion that North-western preferred stock was a good legal tender for North-western common, and that it was not the intention that the words preferred stock in North-western common, should receive in addition all the privileges of the preferred stock, for by the provision under which the stock is issued, the preferred stock is entitled to seven per cent. dividend, and then if there is any surplus over fourteen per cent., the preferred stock is entitled to be paid three per cent. [word illegible] stock is paid seven per cent., then any earnings are divided equally between the preferred and common.

In reply to the question as to how the Board would regard any attempt to settle his, Mr. Smith's) liabilities in this manner, he and Mr. Vanderpoel replied in one breath, and emphatically as each other, that the Board of Brokers had nothing to do with Mr. Smith's individual action, inasmuch as Mr. Smith is not a member of that Board. He said Mr. Smith, having occasion to pay to Garland, Martin & Co. some item in which Gould and myself are each special partners, 4,000 shares [illegible] of common, 4,000 shares of preferred stock. Garland, Martin & Co. were long of stocks for Jay Gould; they were his brokers and borrowed from us upon this stock, giving us [illegible] to use it and not obtaining me to return the same certificates. When I was called upon for the stock I returned to them 2,000 shares of the preferred stock, and they said they were not authorized by their principals to receive it.

HOW BARLOW COMES IN.

Mr. Smith explained how he happened to be dragged into the difficulty. He was not in such stock-jobbing. Gould and Smith are [illegible] Mr. Barlow came into town about two weeks ago. At Mr. Barlow's residence he (Henry N. Smith) met Mr. Barlow and P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Railroad. He (Mr. Smith) was then informed by Mr. Watson that the books of the Erie Railroad Company showed that Gould had misappropriated; and that the conclusion was universal that he, Mr. Smith, had just as much to do with the fraud in this affair as Mr. Gould had. "I," said Mr. Smith," assured Barlow and Watson that the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin were not [illegible] brokers for the Erie Railroad Company; that I had never received a dollar of money belonging to the Erie Railroad Company except in the legitimate way of business, and that I did not believe that Mr. Martin had."

"I am going to consult with this thing as the Queen's Counsel in Ireland," said Pike, but any amount of money I win."

Failure of a Cincinnati Banking House in Consequence of the North-Western Corner.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25.—S. B. Kayes & Co., bankers of this city, suspended today, in consequence of indirect losses in the corner in North-west common. Their customers, having lost by the corner, were unable to pay their dues to the bank. The firm state that they have had no transactions in the stock on their own account. Their loss is about $140,000. Whether they will be able to resume or not will depend upon what they can realize from securities now in their possession.

The cashier of the Union Bank, at Marietta, Ohio, telegraphed to Cincinnati, yesterday, that the bank is all right and will resume business in a few days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gales in the English Channel—Wrecks and Losses in the Eastern Counties Disastrous.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Dispatches from all points describe the gales in the English Channel on Saturday last as terrific. Many vessels were wrecked, and the loss of life caused thereby is considerable.

The warmest today is very tempestuous. The telegraph lines have been prostrated in many places, and much damage to the shipping on the coast is reported.

It is reported that the steam-ship Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 6, for New-York, but put back to Queenstown, Nov. 11, with machinery disabled, and after repairing sailed again on the 16th for her destination, has again returned to the latter port with her machinery damaged.

Sudden Illness of Eliza Cook, the Poetess—Precautions of the City of Brooklyn.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Eliza Cook, the English poetess, is very ill, and her recovery is regarded impossible.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—Several of the passengers of the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, sailed for New-York yesterday on the Cunard steamship Java. The remainder were transferred to the City of Antwerp, which left today.

The Hyde Park Meeting on Sunday a Failure—An Irruption of Roughs Broken Up.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The last Sunday meeting at Hyde Park was a failure. The constables recently dismissed from the police force, who were expected to be there, did not appear. Only ten persons were present. Mr. Odger presided, and a remonstrance, addressed to the Home Secretary, was adopted. An irruption of ruffians brought the proceedings to a stop, and compelled the breaking up of the meeting.

GERMANY.

Many Fears to be Created from the Loaded Projectiles.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London Times says forty loaded projectiles will probably be disarmed by the process to qualify them for peace in the Upper House of the Landtag.

BERLIN, May 26.—The Prince and Princess Imperial will not make their intended tour in Switzerland. The health of the Princess is delicate, and her physicians have advised her to go to Centerube.

GREECE.

The Lauriom Mines—A Combination of Powers Invoked.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Italy and France have asked Austria, Russia, and Great Britain to join them in an effort to adjust the difficulty with regard to the Lauriom mines, near Athens.

THE ZANZIBAR EXPEDITION.

Movements of the United States Steamers Colorado and Yantic Explained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—With reference to a special dispatch from London, intimating that the United States steam-ships Colorado and Yantic were going to Zanzibar to co-operate with the British expedition against the slave trade, it is stated at the Navy Department that the last orders given to the Colorado required her simply to leave Singapore so as to arrive in New-York in March, and the Yantic was ordered to touch at Zanzibar merely, on her way, to join the Asiatic Station.

The Burning of the Steamer H. M. Shreve.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The steamer H. M. Shreve, which burned at Chester, Ill., was owned by Carter & Coon, of this city, and belonged to the Red River line, but was temporarily in the Memphis trade. She was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $6,000 in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati; for $5,000 each in the Peabody and Citizens, Franklin and Woodlawn, and was loaded from end to end with freight, a large portion of which was cotton, most of which was insured, but the offices were not ascertained. She stopped at Chester to coal, and when backing out to leave the fire was discovered in the carpenter shop. A strong wind was blowing, and in twenty minutes the steamer was burned to the water's edge and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.

Gov. Grats Brown's Proclamation.

The following is the Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. B. Grats Brown, of Missouri:

In accordance with a custom that has become consecrated by usage as well as by public thought, I hereby recommend to the people of the State of Missouri that Thursday, the 28th day of November, be observed and celebrated as a day of general thanksgiving and good cheer, in acknowledgment of the blessings of health, happiness and prosperity bestowed upon the State during the year.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Jefferson this 21st day of November, 1872.

By the Governor:
B. GRATZ BROWN.
EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON.

A Postal Treaty Concluded with Newfoundland.

That Old Chorpenning Fraud Turned Up Again.

A Woman Who Can't Keep a Post-Office—The Louisiana Election—Forces of Postmaster Hodge—Look Out for a Democratic Howl.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A postal convention has just been concluded between the United States and Newfoundland, to take effect on and after Dec. 1, 1872. The rate of postage is reduced to six cents per half ounce and under; prepayment is compulsory. The United States postage on newspapers is two cents each, and on pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter and patterns or samples the rate is two cents for each two ounces. These amounts must be prepaid on matter sent to Newfoundland from the United States. The same rates as above, except on letters, are collected on all matter from Newfoundland when delivered in the United States, without regard to what may have been prepaid there. Each country collects its own postage on all matter sent or received, and no accounts are kept between the two.

Unconscious Confession.

George Chorpenning, whose claim against the Post-office Department received so inconsiderable mention during the campaign, will again attempt to bring the claim to the attention of Congress. To direct public attention to the subject, a pamphlet, claiming to embrace the entire history of the claim, is now in course of preparation. This pamphlet, in particularity, letter toward Mr. Dawes, and connects the names of Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Creswell with its authorship.

A WOMAN WHO CAN'T KEEP A POST-OFFICE.

Whatever may be the truth concerning the alleged removal of Miss Van Lew from the Richmond, Va., Post-office, it is certain that there have been numerous complaints among Postmasters at Richmond that the administration of the Richmond office is very inefficient.

Secretary Belknap returned this morning. Postmaster-General Creswell has also returned, and is very much exercised in reading the proofs of his report.

SECOND-CLASS MAILS.

Senator Spencer intercepted Gen. Tyner today, and the latter left for Indiana. He will be retained from participating in the campaign.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. E. V. Murphy, of the Senate Official Reporters' Corps, has returned here from Louisiana, where he has been engaged in the campaign since August last, in the capacity of personal secretary to Senator Pinchback. Mr. Murphy confirms the special dispatches to the TIMES, from New-Orleans, regarding the high-handed outrages, by which Warmoth seeks to nullify the result of the election, and says there is absolutely no question but that the Republicans carried Louisiana by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, which will be fully demonstrated by an honest count. Mr. Murphy says that Warmoth's movements are accepted by nearly every one in New-Orleans as a confession that only by fraud and force can he make the State appear Democratic.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PARDON OF MAJOR HODGE.

On Saturday President Grant satisfied himself that the Department of Justice could not take any action in the matter of the pardon of Major Hodge, as this was a matter exclusively pertaining to the War Department. Hodge having been convicted of the embezzlement of $6,000,000 by a general Court-martial, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary. The President accordingly had a conference with Secretary Belknap, and other gentlemen in high official relation upon the subject. The President was, it is understood, moved to this act of clemency by the belief that Major Hodge was drawn into the defalcation by the intrigues of others, rather than by any premeditated intention of his own. The President was impressed with the frank acknowledgment of the crime, and his substantially making all reparation in his power by surrendering his private property, and by which his wife insisted upon joining him with her own individual property turned over to him and his family. The President's only object in the pardon was that of mercy to others in prominent public and social positions who were acquainted with all the facts of the case. His conduct at the trial, in declining to take any technical advantages, and also his deportment since his confinement, have somewhat contributed to his liberation. His wife, Mrs. Gen. Delafield Hodge, and their children, made earnest appeals to the President, which were not among the least of the efforts in his behalf, and which strengthened the President in the disposition to extend the Executive power. Major Hodge has been released from the Penitentiary previous to the Amendment, but bears a high character for honesty among his brother officers, and was suspected among them for his social qualities, had already been severely punished by the duress attached to him by the sentence as much so as if he had never left the cell. The following order was issued this afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1872.

General Court-martial Order No. 30.—The President of the United States has approved the sentence of the General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by Special Order No. 11, of January 8, 1872, and of which Brevet Major-General David S. Stanley, United States Army, was President, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 11, of 1872, in the case of Major John C. Hodge, Paymaster, U. S. Army, and in pursuance thereof Major Hodge will be released from confinement in the cell of John Lloyd Howard, late Paymaster United States Army, published in General Court-martial Orders No. 11, of 1872, and he will be released from arrest. He will be restored to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The announcement of the action was immediately telegraphed by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend to the Warden of Albany Penitentiary, who was directed to liberate Major Hodge without delay. A telegram was also sent to his wife informing her of the action of the President.

The Presidents Today.

The President today, in a private conversation with a ship-builder, said that he would, in his forthcoming annual message, recommend that Congress take such action as would secure to the commerce of the country, as the condition it was in before the late civil war.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

A postal convention has been concluded with the Provinces of Newfoundland, reducing the international letter rate between the United States and Newfoundland, to and after Dec. 1, and fixing the rate for newspapers at two cents each; prepayment being compulsory. Each country is to levy and collect its own postage on all other articles or printed matter and samples of merchandise. The following rates of postage will apply between the two countries on and after Dec. 1: Letters, one cent per half ounce. The Post-office Department today ordered the suspension of the postal service on the Syracuse and Onondaga Railroad, from Canastota to Brighton, N. Y., a distance of eight miles, at $400 per annum, commencing Dec. 2.

Probable Murder in Baltimore—A Woman Stabbed with a Carter-Maker's Awl—Elegy of Miss Van Lew—Forces of Postmaster Hodge—Look Out for a Democratic Howl.

Five Women Stabbed in One Room.

At a late hour last evening the attention of the police was called to a woman named Margaret Bradley, who was lying under the stoop of No. 45 Front-street, apparently in a dying condition. Officers Phelan and Mooney found the woman bleeding profusely from five wounds on the face and head—one on the chin, another on the upper lip, cutting it through to the jaw, a third on the cheek, the fourth on the forehead, and the fifth, the most serious, on the forehead, at the left temple, the point of the awl, making a wound on the scale behind the ear about two inches in length. The woman was extremely weak from loss of blood, and not in a state to state how or from whom she received the injuries, except merely to say that while visiting a family named Barr who lived in the same tenement of the house, she had been beaten and thrust out. The woman was removed to the Second Precinct Police Station, where surgical attendance was provided, and the police entered in the basement of the house, where they found Hugh Barr, his wife Rose, and a woman named Alice Burney, all under the influence of liquor, were arrested. The police then ascended the premises, and found on entering a potato-masher covered with blood. Upon being questioned, the woman Burney said that Margaret Bradley was beaten by Hugo Barr during a quarrel. The injured woman growing weaker, Dr. Worden ordered her to be taken to the City Hospital, where her condition was declared to be very dangerous, with but little hope of recovery. Hugh Barr and his wife Rose, were both locked up to answer the charge, and the woman Burney held as a witness.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen Interested in Baltimore—A Vigorous Effort to be Made in Congress This Winter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A large meeting of bankers, merchants, mechanics, and others, ladies as well as gentlemen, interested in pressing the French spoliation claims, was held in the office of Henry W. Rogers, Esq., of this city, this evening. These claims arise out of the seizure or destruction of over 1,000 American vessels, valued with their cargoes at $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, prior to 1801, which depredations were in retaliation for the refusal of the United States to be bound by treaty stipulations during the struggle of the colonies with Great Britain. These claims the United States years ago solemnly undertook to pay, and has from the relief of sufferers by the French spoliations have been before more than forty Congresses. They have been favorably reported on by forty-one Committees; they have seven times passed the Senate, and twice the House, and have been twice vetoed—by Polk and by Pierce. The meeting was organized looking to the pressing of the claims vigorously during the coming session of Congress.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Judge Lobabod Corwin is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Cincinnati.

David Griffing, a prominent citizen of Orange County, died on Sunday evening.

Fifty cases of horse disease are reported in Selma, Ala., of a mild type, however.

Snow has almost entirely disappeared at Buffalo and canal navigation is unimpeded.

Another body was found in Boston yesterday, which has not yet been identified.

Three small dwellings and a stable were burned in Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday. Loss, $3,000.

The propeller America, at Collingwood, reports two schooners ashore on Timber Island.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, who has been re-elected to Congress, starts for Washington today.

The reports of diamond discoveries brought up Harlem and others to San Francisco are not believed there.

Ground was broken yesterday for the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, Hon. John P. Hale raising the first sod.

Gen. Hancock is ordered to the military division of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at Philadelphia or New-York.

The "Sorehead's" have nominated Joseph F. Paul as candidate for Mayor of Boston. This is the third candidate for the office.

Three brakemen were thrown off a freight-train on the Worcester Railroad yesterday afternoon, and were badly injured.

Dr. J. P. Heaton, of Indiana, an officer in the medical division of the Pension Bureau, died in Washington on Sunday.

Assistant Pay-master Frank H. Clark is ordered as assistant to the inspector of provisions at the Boston Navy-Yard.

The extensive steam saw-mill of Cunningham, Haines & Co., at Ausable, Mich., was burned today. Loss unknown.

The steamer Wolf reports that the steamer H. M. Shreve was burned at Chester, Ill., on Saturday night, while scaling. No lives were lost.

The propeller J. Berstchy ran ashore at Escanaba, Wis., on Sunday night, and had eight feet of water in her hold. She was loaded with ore.

The steam-ship Malta, from Boston, for Liverpool, which ran into the steamer Bavaria, as already stated, has been repaired, and will sail soon.

The body found in the ruins of the Boston fire on Sunday, has been identified as that of John Dillon, aged eighteen years, a resident of South Boston.

Rain has been falling in Memphis, Tenn., since Sunday night, and hardly a horse or mule is to be seen on the streets, mules being affected the same as horses are.

The suspension is announced, in Boston, of Franklin Snow & Co., E. Snow & Sons, Gerrish, French & Co., and Hall, Myrick & Co., all of whom were fish dealers.

Gen. McDowell has been appointed Major-General in the Army, to succeed Major-General Meade, deceased, and is ordered to the command of the South.

The total vote of Kansas, official, was about 100,000, an increase of 42,000 in two years, showing an increase of population of over 100,000 in a year.

The brig Harold Sinclair, from St. John, for Charleston, with bow abscess, went ashore at West Quoddy in a snow squall, and was taken off by the revenue cutter Moosewood, and towed into Eastport.

A New-Haven dispatch of yesterday says: "Two hundred and fifty absorbing stars, which were probably fragments of Biela's comet, were seen here last night by Prof. Newton, of Yale College."

A number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati have tendered Senator Morton, of Indiana, a banquet, at such time as may suit him, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his public services.

Pay-master Hodge, who was convicted some time ago of embezzlement and defrauding the Government, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for ten years, was pardoned by the President yesterday.

The propeller Mary Ward, from Sarnia, for Collingwood, Ont., with a cargo of salt, oil, and acids, went ashore on a reef on Sunday night, between Harmony and Collingwood, and is in a dangerous position, it is said.

The ship Peter Maxwell, from Liverpool,

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 .....@ — $1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67 .....@ —
$1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '68 .....@ —

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

Closing Quotations—Nov. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 6s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	115	115¼
American Gold	112¾	113
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93¾	94
Chicago and Rock Island	109½	110¼
North-west Common	89½	90
Pacific Mail	90¾	91¾
St. Paul Preferred	72	72½
St. Paul Common	51¾	52¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	80½	78
Erie	53¾	53¾
Union Pacific	38	38¼
Lake Shore	80¾	80¾
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	81¾	82
Toledo and Wabash	97¾	98

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Wed'day, Nov. 15, 1865.

Gold receipts	$672,264 45
Gold currency'd	345,267 22
Gold balance	43,656,126 97
Currency receipts	600,264 00
Currency payments	31,446,181 22
Currency balance	297,000 00
Customs	

The last bids for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continued today under the same speculative excitement as at the close of last week, incident to the corner in the North-west Common Stock. The general market advances on the success of this movement, and a large business was done in the Western Railroad Stocks and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail at advancing figures. The Stocks understood to be on the programme of the Gould-Clark combination are Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Ohios, and North-west Preferred. The last named was suddenly taken hold of this morning, and from 87 ¥ cent. was advanced to 102 ¥ cent., reacting at a later hour to 95 @98¾ ¥ cent. The North-west Common corner was kept up to 170@190@180@175, at the early Board, but was relaxed in the afternoon to 150 ¥ cent. Private settlements, as well as settlements through the Exchange Board are going on, but whether any of these include the differences between Jay Gould, as the corner, and his quondam confederate in the Erie robbery, Henry N. Smith, seems to be doubtful. Nor has this anything to do, apparently, with the advance in the other Western Stocks and New-York Central.

The sudden and great advance in both the North-west Stocks has called out the Convertible Bonds of the Road and its branches. These privileges do not amount, as now outstanding, to any important total. It was notified to the Exchange today that $445,000 of the Peninsula Branch Bonds are subject to conversion, one-half in Common and one-half in Preferred Stock.

The general speculation opened strong this morning, and the business proved large in Rock Island, Lake Shore, Ohios, Union Pacific, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail at advancing figures. The Stock of the Erie Road was exceptionally lower than on Saturday.

The sales of Gold were at 112¾@113@113¼ ¥ cent. There was some talk of another squeeze in the Cash Gold in a day or two, but little thereof was not regarded as very serious, and had less influence on the market than the strongish feeling in the Exchange market. The rates for Bills on London were 108¾@109¼ ¥ cent., sixty days, and 110¼@110¾ ¥ cent., sight and short sight. The London Cables reflect a better feeling in the Money market, and quote the English Funds higher and firm.

At the 1 o'clock session of the Exchange Board, an order was made upon the President of the Board by Messrs. Garland, Martin & Co., one of the three confederate Gould-Smith firms on the Street, to buy in 4,000 shares of Northwest Stock for account of Messrs. Drake Brothers, who, it seems, were used as intermediates in a loan of the Stock from Gould's Brokers to the Brokers of Smith, the latter being also one of the confederate firms. The Stock was bought in under the rule at 170@200 ¥ cent., but the explanation of Messrs. Drake satisfied the Exchange Room that they could not be held for the resulting difference, and we are inclined to believe that there is no serious intention to hold them to this responsibility, as there is no question that the real default is on the part of Henry N. Smith. The probability is that there was some sort of necessity on the part of Messrs. Garland & Co., acting as the Brokers of Gould, to force a settlement *pro forma*, through the Exchange Board. They claim that they could not otherwise hold Henry N. Smith to his responsibility, as *his* Brokers, another of the confederate firms, deny that they have any North-west contracts, for Smith's account, on their books. In any event, it is not believed that Messrs. Drake can be held in the transaction.

As far as we are advised, this afternoon there has been no general settlement or even formal recognition of his contracts in North-west stock by Mr. Henry N. Smith, nor has he paid out any considerable differences on the deliveries of the stock for his account. It is assumed for granted that he will resort to all sorts of delays and expedients to save his money, but the other party are sharply after him, and the hope is he will either be compelled to pay up or leave the Street.

At 4 o'clock, this Afternoon there was increased firmness at the Stock Exchange, on the Western Bonds and Miscellaneous Shares, and the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Bankers' Board, today, for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

Interchanged in Money, S. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	103	103¼
Canada Southern	82	83
Pennsylvania Central		97
Boudinot		115
Catawissa Preferred	45½	47½
Philadelphia and Erie	30¾	31
Northern Central	52¾	53
Lehigh Navigation	59¼	59¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH.
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued under certain restrictions, to close subscriptions of this, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield over seven *per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 30 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tidewaters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest railroute possible.

The qualities of white oak, poplar, pine, white ash, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based. In addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic. The Lands of the Company, thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS, & CO.
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment Securities executed.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R.R. CO. 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY RIDDLE, PEABODY & CO., No. 25 PINE-ST.

Proceedings Against Ex-Collector Bailey's Bondsmen.

On Friday last, in the United States Circuit Court, defendants were ordered to be taken in the matter of the bondsmen of Joshua F. Bailey, the defaulting Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth and Thirty-second Districts. The bond was for $100,000, and by its wording makes it is said, each of the following sureties liable jointly and severally, for the full amount of the bond: George Bouglass, George Opdyke, Elliott C. Cowdin, Thomas C. Durant, Henry Clews, Augustus Schell, and Charles P. Kirkland. The United States filed a declaration in the master commencing suit against these sureties, and the defendants filed a plea, to which the Government put in an answer and replication. To this replication the defendants demurred, and, yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, sitting in Chambers, argument was presented from each of the defendants, moved to open the default, on the ground that the Government owed to have given fourteen days' notice instead of twelve days, according to the act of June, 1872, making the practice in United States Courts conform to the Code.

District Attorney Davis objected, and Judge Woodruff reserved his decision. Judge Davis announced that he was ready to submit the matter without argument.

The Newsboys.

The poor little newsboys are looking forward to a good Thanksgiving dinner, for which they are mainly dependent on the kindness of their friends, who, it is to be hoped, will not forget them this year. At the same time the newsboys are looking forward to a good dinner themselves, and the little ones are packed to meet it. Any contributions of clothing or food designed for them will be thankfully received by Mr. C. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 44 Park-place.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART INTELLIGENT and industrious salesWOMEN in all departments of their Retail Dry Goods Establishment; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the store of the Superintendent, Broadway and 14th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOMEN at figures and good indors of money; pass of roller cover of factory. Apply at the store of the Superintendent, Broadway and 14th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO canvass for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, by Col. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, the greatest writer and celebrated lecturer. This writer and complete account, and has had rapidly. Address J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED, IN A BOOK-STORE—AN intelligent boy, about or sixteen years of age, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must reside in the upper part of the City; and must well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st.

WANTED, AT ONCE, ACTIVE PROTESTANT girl as Lady's maid and seamstress, willing to assist in light housework; a children's nurse also required. Apply at No. 145 Montague-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG PHYSICIAN OF medium ability to take the position of a country practice. Address Box 24, Jersey City, Hudson county required.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A GOOD cook, who will do the same of housework; none need apply without the best of City references. Apply at No. 18 Lexington-ave.

WANTED—A LADY FOR AN OCCASIONAL or constant assistant of writing, and address to COLPHILER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

THE NUMBER OF FREE PUBLISHING Company, office, 123 East Fifth-st., now ready with a new edition of DR. E. POTTS PLAIN HOME-TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This book is beautifully printed and bound in one volume, and contains over 1,000 pages and 200 illustrations. The author is a well-yet practice writer, as qualified as any other practitioner in this City. The book has already had an immense sale, and is one of the most valuable works ever published. Price of $3. To be had only of agents, or of the publishers. Canvassing agents wanted. Agents wanted everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
FURS,
WALKING COSTUMES,
MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' SACQUES,
BOYS' SUITS,

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTICS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
CORSETS, SKIRTS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

KID GLOVES.

SPECIAL NOTICE

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

1,000 dozens of Kid Gloves at 55 cents pair, color and quality magnificent.
1,000 dozens 2-buttons, 75 cents pair.
1,000 dozens 2-buttons, Albert Stitch, $1 pair.
500 dozens 3, 4, 5, and 6 buttons, cheap.
500 dozens Ladies' Seamless, 75c. and $1 pair.
1,000 dozens various manufacturers, comprising Alexander's, Perinot's, Baum, and other Popular Brands, clearing at $1 the pair.
Cheapest offering of Gloves yet made.
Gents' Kid Gloves $1, $1 25, and $1 50 pair.
All Warranted.
Full Line of our Edward Glove, $1 25 pair, 2 buttons.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 313 1-2, GRAND, NOS. 63, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

E. RIDLEY & SON.

NEW-YORK CITY,

EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH GOODS PURCHASED AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

ALSO OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SILK VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORS.
$1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 50, $8.
YARD-WIDE MANTILLA SILK VELVETS,
$4 50, $5, and $7 50.
LINES OF VELVETEENS at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, 50,000 pieces GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25.
Sash and Watered Ribbons under-market prices.
250 cartons of new Tips, Feathers, and Flowers.
Jets and Gilt Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, Ornaments, &c.
Immense Real Lace Veils, Scarfs, &c.
New Silk Ties, 1,000 dozen, at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
Choice lines of Hosiery and Winter Gloves.
Also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Underwear.
20,000 Yardsticks in use to make Room for Improvements, and occupying
TWO FLOORS.
We cannot describe. Examine.

CORNER, 6th-av. No. 464, 466, 468, 470, & 472 6th-av. REAL BARGAINS.

FURS. FURS.

Children's sets, $1 50 and $1 75.
Misses' sets, $2 50 and $3.
REAL AND ERMINE, &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF SETS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS.
At 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.
LOOK AT OUR FELT HATS, 75c., 85c., 75c., $1.
EVERY COLOR at $1 25 and $1 50.
OUR SILK VELVET ROUND HATS at $2 and $3.
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.
Largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from.
Plush Round Hats, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, $2 50, $3, up to $5.
At 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

NO FANCY PRICES.

Hand-Knit and Woven Worsted Goods.
Ladies' and Children's Scotch Plaid Skirts.
Opera Flannels, Sacques, and Hoods.
Zephyr Cloaks, Dresses, Hoods, and Cuffs for Children.
Large variety. Always
OUR CURIOSITY ROOM
CURIOSITY ROOM
IS OPEN
Call and examine our stock of Fancy Goods.
Largest variety in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

309, 311, 313 Grand, 63, 64, 66, 68 Grand & 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

BLACK GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH CASHMERES, 25c.; worth 37½c.
FRENCH MERINOES, 31 25; worth $1 50.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75c.; worth 90c.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 87½c.; worth $1.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, 62½c.; worth 75c.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; worth 75c.
ALPACAS, 25c.; worth 37½c.
SILKS, 87½c.; worth $1.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $2.
SATIN STRIPES, 62½c.; worth $1.
QUEEN'S CLOTH, 87½c.; worth 1.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 50c.; worth 62½c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 723 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 619 BROADWAY.

Have just received a fine assortment of GIMPS, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, &c., for DRESS TRIMMINGS.

TERRAS LACES.
GUIPURE LACES.
SPANISH LACES.
LACE COLLARS.
CAPES, VAILS, &c., &c.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND VALENCIENNES TRIMMED PATTERNS, which they are selling at

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

N. B.—INFANTS' CAPS A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

No. 72 BROADWAY.

Has received from the recent forced auction sales and will sell at a very small advance:

Real Thread and Cambrilly Laces.
Real Guipures and Valenciennes.
Real Spring Point Applique, and Valenciennes Insertions.
Collars, Sets, Fichus, Cuffs, Capes, Veils, Silks, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, &c.
Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Laces, Gauntlets, &c.
Two Button Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 50.
Ladies buying are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA IS THE

GRAND CENTRAL.

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

We are now receiving our stock of MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
RICH RIBBONS, SILK AND VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS AND EMBROIDERY.
Housekeeping Goods, Upholstery, Trimmings, &c.
Holiday Goods, which are now open; Inspect the stock; Compare prices; Learn of

SWANS' DOWN

Quilts, Ladies' Sacques, Gloves, Under-skirts, Ladies' Hoods, and will be offered at very low prices, or make room for Holiday Goods.

NOTICE SALE.

A DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. will be made to Ministers, Missionaries, Teachers, and Students.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment, 165 & 167 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—A respectable woman, who can give the best of City reference, wishes a situation as above; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in the best families in town; best references given. Would prefer to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 129 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, aged 25, will do the entire work of a private family; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and reasonable wages expected; will go in the country. Call at No. 129 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters, in a private family; the cook is a good pastry; one an excellent plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waiter; can be seen for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 10 Abingdon-sq.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as good plain cook and laundress in a private family; is not afraid of work; can give best of City reference. Call or address No. 126 West 42d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a good, clean, and tidy cook; is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 411 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—OR COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, and has been used to the business; would have no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT COOK; understands some meat, game, broiling, lardings, fine pastry, and can make all kinds of soups, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Stanton-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and German cooking, baking, lardings, fine pastry, and can make all kinds of soups, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Stanton-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and German cooking, baking, lardings, fine pastry, and can make all kinds of soups, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Stanton-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as above; is a good cook; understands her business in all its branches; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and cleanliness; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 225 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; has lived in the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 225 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as above; understands her business in a private family; is an excellent baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen in the store No. 402 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; a situation as above; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 341 East 16th-st.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By a mother and daughter; Protestants; as cook, and chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 427 6th-st., between 25th and 26th-sts., Stevenson Institute.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as good plain cook and laundress in a private family; is not afraid of work; can give best of City reference. Call or address No. 126 West 42d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a good, clean, and tidy cook; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and cleanliness. Call at No. 411 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW; A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can be seen at 404 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 411 6th-av., near 25th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman; first-class excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at 234 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A first-class cook; no objection to go to the South; reference given. Inquire at No. 312 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED, with
DOMESTIC HELP,
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 169 West Fourteenth-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of every description, and those in search of positions, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 82 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at the City Bureau, 6th-av., basement. Mrs. LOWE.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERIENCED mouth; prices moderate in good house. Call at No. 78 West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young woman; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; moderate wages; has three good City references. Inquire at No. 27 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer-st., for 3 days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and German cooking, baking, lardings, fine pastry, and can make all kinds of soups, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Stanton-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and German cooking, baking, lardings, fine pastry, and can make all kinds of soups, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Stanton-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1873.

Announcements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ENGLISH THE GLOBE.—Mr. John Wood, Miss Emma Harding, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheatcroft.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ARIEL.—Mr. Arthur Rehan, Miss Kitty McKenzie, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Gilbert, Miss E. Vagara.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME.—Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BALLET'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BENTZ'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Sayworth, Reed.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—MR. JARVIS'S WATER-WORKS.

BOMMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, in advance.....2 50

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscribers may commence with any number of each publication, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the daily and weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 42d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

GOV. HOFFMAN, it is rumored, is thinking of filling a number of vacancies under the State Government. It is difficult to see any good reason for his doing so. His appointments would necessarily be temporary, and cannot be expected to meet the approval of the Senate on general grounds. No one likes to see an official, in the closing days of his term, exhibiting an intense eagerness to appoint all his friends to snug places. The Governor elect may be depended on to choose good men for the public service, and aside from selfish considerations, why should Gov. HOFFMAN strive to leave no room for the exercise of discretion in his field?

There appears to be no settled opinion among Republicans as to what is proper to be done at Albany in reference to New-York, further than that the last vestiges of Tammany corruption must be swept out of our Municipal Government. How this can be best accomplished, and in what way the cause of local reform can be best served by legislation, are questions which remain undetermined. It may at least be hoped that the majority of the Legislature will assemble entirely uncommitted to any of the schemes of politicians, and will be free to investigate the whole subject before deciding upon any policy. The coming Legislature is charged with no task so important as the revision of the affairs of this City, and it should bring to it the most careful deliberation, and a willingness to consider without bias the suggestions which may be made by those who have been identified with the cause of municipal reform.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts cautions the citizens of Boston against doing business with agents of foreign insurance companies not authorized by law to issue policies in that State, and possibly unworthy of patronage, from their financial weakness. Every company, he says, seeking business in Massachusetts, and financially worthy of credit, will be afforded every facility for complying with the law, so as to enable it to do business in the State, and any company that neglects this duty thereby furnishes *prima facie* evidence of its untrustworthiness.

An address has been issued by Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Missouri, which should receive the careful attention of the Republicans of that State. The result of the election there was not altogether unexpected, and it shows that, by patient submission to the laws and due attention to general education, Missouri can speedily be made a Republican State. Emigration is flowing to it more copiously than to almost any other Western State, being attracted by the genial climate, rich soil, and abundant mineral wealth. This emigration will be largely Republican, and we hope to see the party speedily regain the power lost in 1870, by the trickery and treachery of a few ambitious leaders.

If the Commissioners of Charities and Correction place the slightest value on their reputation, they will seek an early and thorough investigation of the charges made against them by Dr. ECHEVERRIA. These charges will be found in a report pub-

Published in another column. Every one should read it. The Commissioners should remember that no thorough investigation by them will result. An investigation by a higher authority is needed to establish any condition, whatever it is, in their conduct. There is one man, at least, whom the Commissioners, who has a fair name to lose. He may be helpless in the hands of his associates. If so, let him show it, or he will be irretrievably ruined in a community where he has hitherto been respected. The case presented by Dr. ECHEVERRIA is almost too horrible to contemplate. If it cannot be instantly met, the Commissioners will incur the most general and just public indignation.

It having been proposed to elect Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, to the United States Senate, some members of the Legislature are smitten with scruples as to his eligibility. The constitution of the State declares that "the Governor shall not be eligible to any other office during the period to which he shall have been elected," and Gov. OGLESBY, it is held, cannot be chosen to the Senate on this account. This position is untenable. The provision referred to does not profess to relate to other than State offices. Even if it did relate in terms to the office of United States Senator, it would be void, as several well-defined precedents show. A State can prohibit a United States Senator or a Representative in Congress from holding a State office, but it cannot determine, directly or indirectly, who shall be Representatives or Senators. That is a matter already settled by the National Constitution.

The official vote of New-York for President has been declared by the Board of State Canvassers at Albany. The total vote of the State is 897,907, of which Gen. GRANT received 440,746, and Mr. GREELEY 387,281, the Republican majority being 53,465. In 1868 the whole vote was 849,709, of which the Republicans had 419,883, and the Democrats 429,888; there has thus been a decrease in the total vote of 51,799, the Republicans gaining 20,863, and the Democrats falling off 43,662. When the Democrats are again inclined to increase their chances by forming combinations with soured Republicans, they will do well to recall these comparisons.

It would seem, by the London *Times'* dispatches, that BISMARCK has been unable to persuade or compel the Prussian aristocracy to accept liberal changes in the local Governments. Forty members will be added to the Upper Chamber of the National Legislature, and this will be the beginning of the end of Junkerdom.

According to the latest intelligence, President THIERS has failed to secure a majority of the Committee to which his message was referred. A report will be made demanding a responsible Ministry, and the rupture with the Right is complete.

Washington dispatches show that the Secretary of the Navy will make some aggressive propositions in his report. The statements concerning the condition of the navy are not flattering to the national pride. If we are to begin ever again, it is to be hoped that the next ten years will not give us fifty more iron-clads, of which only ten are fit for service, while twenty are condemned as good for nothing but old iron before they have fired a gun.

Some Facts About Wall-Street.

The swindling scheme of the bulls in Northwestern stock has had one effect which ought to attract public attention pretty closely. It has so confused the transactions by which the banks are compelled to be guided, that they do not feel willing to give to merchants the accommodation required. While brokers were able to get money, yesterday, at seven per cent., gold, to add to carrying on their peculiar operations, mercantile paper of the best kind, "double-named and gilt-edged," in the slang of the street, was compelled to submit to twelve per cent. The same state of affairs is to be traced in other cities, and from similar causes.

Another feature of the Wall-street game is its connection with the Erie suit. JAY GOULD boldly charges in his affidavit, presented to the Court, yesterday, that he was arrested for the purpose of breaking the corner in North-western, and knocking down the price of certain securities in which his accusers are largely interested. On the other hand, his opponents deny that they were influenced by any such motive, or that GOULD'S arrest was connected at all with any stock gambling operations. We trust they tell the exact truth. If they mean to perform fully the duty of honest men, they have motive enough for bringing GOULD to justice without any selfish incentive, and no one will blame them if GOULD'S quarrel with his old partner in fraud, HENRY H. SMITH, has been used by them. If the public can get its due, it will be of small consequence that it was obtained by rogues falling out. But the Erie Directors should make no mistake as to what the public is entitled to. The Directors are not merely a committee of shareholders, acting as the representatives of other shareholders. They have assumed the position of representatives of the decent portion of the capitalists of the United States, and, as such, it is their duty to promptly exhaust the powers of the law in compelling GOULD and his confederates to give up their plunder. GOULD has now effected an apparent coalition with the powerful Vanderbilt interest, while the Erie directors have themselves, of any rate, called to their aid some of GOULD'S old companions in guilt. The suit against GOULD is thus obviously related to the stock swindlers of Wall-street. The directors cannot hope to allay all suspicion on to their own good faith, except by bold, prompt and persistent action.

If the wretched game in Wall-street does not attract public attention by tightening money for legitimate uses, and by its connection with the Erie scandals is guilty to do so by the stock it shows on the dealings [illegible] transactions ever exposed. Men of moderate means, misled by the figures made in the street, and confused by the slang so artfully employed in describing the street operations, can hardly fail to see that the North-western [illegible] was a deliberate cheat, in which a few made much, and a great many lost heavily. The operation had not one honest feature about it. The enormous changes in price were caused by no changes in value. The losers and the winners had simply agreed to bet as indefinite amount on the one side that by a certain time the stock would be lower, on the other that it would be higher, and the latter won. The men who lost had sold stock which they did not possess, and agreed that on a certain day they would—not deliver it, but pay the difference in price if it went up, and they were to have received the difference if it had gone down. What makes it clear that the transaction was a dishonest one is the fact that the ostensible sellers agreed to pay the difference on more stock than actually exists. What have reasonable men, with a decent business to attend to, to do with such scandalous gambling as this? What right have men with credit to sustain, obligations to meet, and the demands of honest business to consider, to dabble even on the edges of this pool of corruption and rascality? It is not to be denied that there are legitimate stock operations on the street. But investing capital in stocks, whose value must, in the long run, depend on the management of the property represented, and investing it with due regard to actual values, is one thing. Staking a "margin" on the price of stocks at a future day, is quite another. One is the act of an honorable man engaged in legitimate business. The other is the act of a blackleg or a blackleg's victim.

Local Estimates for 1873.

We print this morning a detailed statement of the estimated expenditures of the various City departments for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873. The Board of Apportionment—consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and President of the Department of Public Parks—meets today to deal with these estimates at its discretion, and to set aside such sums as it may think necessary "to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments." This must be done by the concurring vote of *all* the members present. One obvious peculiarity of these estimates, as now submitted for the action of the Board, is that they are drawn up in great part by men whose ideas of administrative economy have been formed in the school of TWEED and SWEENY, while the spending of these proceeds will, under their supervison and audit, be in the hands of men acting under a régime of retrenchment and reform. It cannot be too clearly understood that these estimates, as finally passed by the Board of Apportionment, will really determine the taxation of next year. This is the only part of our local expenditure to which the pruning-knife can be applied. We must raise just such a proportion of State tax as the Legislature sees fit to burden us with; we must pay every cent of interest falling due upon the enormous debt which we hold as a Tammany legacy. About two-fifths of our local expenditures, and consequently our local taxation, are thus a fixed quantity, and if our taxes for 1873 are to be kept under three per cent., we must look to the Board of Apportionment to-day to see that the expenditures of the various Departments are restricted within business limits, utterly regardless of what are called "political" necessities—i. e. the interests of a crowd of sinecurists and the other traditions of a long reign of Tammany extravagance.

Let people who are grumbling, therefore, and grumbling with reason, over the high taxes of 1873, keep a sharp lookout for the reductions which ought to be made upon the estimates now submitted by heads of departments, who have, for the most part, no interest whatever in keeping them down to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, but who, on the contrary, have every inducement to claim a liberal margin either for themselves or their predecessors. A better practical verdict upon executive extravagance in this City could not be cited than that given in September, 1871, by Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, and his fellow-investigators into our Municipal records:

"Your Committee do not hesitate to assert that there is not a railway or manufacturing company in the United States (and there are several such which could be named) whose annual receipts and disbursements nearly approximate to those of the City and County of New-York, whose expenses for receiving and disbursing money, auditing, recording, and keeping accounts, including the services of officers, clerks, messengers, and others, amount to one-tenth of those incurred in the administration of our City Government for those purposes during the last two or three years."

The evil here advertised to is [illegible] far from being entirely cured.

A New Link Between Monarchy and Labor.

One of the most curious and often inexplicable things to the ordinary mind is the permanent difference in the rates of interest in various countries. It is no matter of surprise that it should cost twenty-five per cent. at times in California to borrow money for a mining venture, while all that his Government pays in England is three per cent. for its loans. The difference of security would sufficiently explain the contrast. But in London there are hundreds of millions of capital seeking investment, and contented to obtain two and a half per cent. in fund, or three per cent. in colonial, or five per cent. in mountain railroad investments, while in New-York there are plenty of the best securities in the world, offering seven per cent. interest. Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR or Mr. STEWART would not, if they could, exchange their bonds and mortgages in this City for the best European Government bonds.

Yet the English capitalist gets only three per cent. [illegible] of the Government [illegible] seven per cent. [illegible] doing an enormous business and most carefully managed, but the European capitalist prefers his three per cents there to six or seven per cent. bonds here. Even our own Government bonds scarcely stand higher in European markets than those of some very petty and inferior States, though to us here they seem a security as solid as the hills.

The contrast between New-York and the interior is almost equally striking. The current rate of interest in Western cities on real estate securities, on ten per cent. It has been as high as fifteen per cent. in St. Louis, and eighteen per cent. in San Francisco. But at this moment there are plenty of borrowers in all the Western States, offering ten per cent. on securities as firm in value as anything in the world—that is not on houses alone, or "unsurveyed land," but on city lots, taken at half their value, amid a population increasing in wealth beyond all past experience of history. Yet our capitalists are glad to get seven or even six per cent., and sometimes on securities of banks or railroads, no better. Among the many causes of this difference in the rate of interest, are ignorance and prejudice. The English capitalist fears that New-York may repudiate; he does not know how to discriminate between unsound and trustworthy securities; he dreads the effect of war, or he fears he cannot foreclose in case of non-payment; or that such investments may not be easily transferable or convertible.

The New-York capitalist, on the other hand, fancies Western cities to be mere mushrooms, which may wither in a night; or he prefers his investments nearer home; or dreads "Western dishonesty" and speculation. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that some very trustworthy and well-known American house—like Brown Brothers, for instance—which English capitalists would trust to, does not attempt more systematically to connect English capital with American investments, especially those secured by real estate. Of course, every great banking-house is continually connecting the vast unemployed capital of Europe with our railroads and Government loans. But the real-estate investment or security is what would most tempt out foreign capital, especially from London. An effort has been made during the past year to draw out the immense floating capital of London to foreign Government investments. The capital of the Association is invested in foreign Government bonds, and then an average rate of interest—say seven per cent.—is paid the stockholders, and the balance received pays expenses and accumulates a surplus, the idea being that the risks of investors are thus averaged, and that an association could ascertain better than individuals the safest investment. We have an impression, however, that the effort has not been very successful, probably owing to the deep-seated distrust on the part of English investors of "foreign bonds."

The Yankees, who are always the first in business as well as other inventions, have attempted to "make connection" between capital in the Eastern States and the Western by an ingenious device. A well-known Hartford house has received during the past twenty years trust funds from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Trinity College, and many other charitable and literary institutions in Connecticut, as well as from executors and private investors, and have lent money through the Western cities, taking securities on city lots and improved property. To the investors here they issue nine per cent. bonds, with coupons, which are secured by mortgages there; they making the proper inquiries and searches of title. If such a business were started between New-York and London, the success would depend—as it has depended during the last twenty years with the Hartford house—on the integrity and good judgment of the banking or investing company, connecting the lenders with the borrowers. The benefit is both countries—to this country in supplying more capital, and to Great Britain in better payment for its loans—need not be pointed out.

The Parades of Murderers.

Yesterday we published a list of one hundred and thirty-nine homicides known to have been committed in this City during the last three years. Of the perpetrators of these tragedies, only forty-two have been convicted of any offense whatever, and but two have been hung. An examination of the criminal record from the 1st of January, 1873, to the 24 of November instant, shows even a more shameful mockery of justice. During the last-named period, fifty-five persons have been arrested on the charge of felonious killing, of whom but eight have received any punishment. Let us examine the several sentences allotted to these eight convicted criminals. The severest sentence so far inflicted is that of LAVERY, who murdered a policeman, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. There is good reason to believe that this exceptional case, the comparative severity of his sentence to the vigorous demand of the respectable part of the Press that the Courts should extend some protection to the brave and faithful members of the Police. Two Italians, ATTILA and ROSA, were sentenced to four and three years' imprisonment respectively. The Italian murderers, other things being equal, is in more danger of punishment than any criminal of any other nationality. The Italian vote is too small to be worth purchasing, and the average Italian is too poor and friendless to be an object of interest to District-Attorneys and Judges. JOHN F. MORTIMER was also sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He had merely stabbed a man, and as things are managed by our Courts, three years must be regarded as an unusually heavy sentence for so trivial an offense. PATRICK CLIFFORD, who kicked a woman to death, was taught the heinousness of his offense by being sent to Sing Sing for five years. Two other murderers, one of whom was a boy without any political status, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. The eighth and last man on the list is DAVID MORRIS, who was actually sentenced to death—but as there is no probability that his sentence will ever be inflicted, it is not worth while to consider the circumstances of his case.

Of this year's story of homicides, we therefore find that one has been sentenced to death, a sentence at which he probably laughs; one has been sent to prison for life; and six others have received terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to fourteen years, being an average of two years and four months for each murderer. In other words, a little more than fourteen per cent. of the whole number of arrested homicides have been sentenced by the Courts, and, with the exception of one murderer sentenced to death and another to imprisonment for life, the average penalty paid by those who have incurred any punishment whatever has been a term of two years and four months in prison. It should, moreover, be remembered that we are now speaking only of arrested felons, whereas numerous murders have been committed, the perpetrators of which are still unknown.

Will any man pretend that the law, as administered in this City, is a terror to evil-doers, or that the fear of punishment deters any would-be murderer from the commission of crime? He knows that, even if he is discovered and arrested, his chances of escaping scot-free are nearly seven to one, while, even should he be convicted, he is confident that he will never be brought to the gallows. How much longer must we wait for an enforcement of law which will make murder in the Metropolis as least as unsafe an occupation as pocket-picking?

Guns and Armor-Plate.

The iron-clad navy of England is now found to be a great mistake, and the reason lies in a nutshell. Naval architects have been as busy as bees, packing on thickness after thickness of iron, until at last what is called the "limit of flotation" has been reached. In other words, the utmost amount of iron has been fastened on a ship that the utmost buoyancy of material, compatible with sea-worthiness, will enable her to carry. This done, the vast cost and untiring ingenuity expended during the past ten years on the English navy, are found to have gone for nothing, or next to nothing. The guns have outstripped the ships, and the weightiest armor floatable is easily perforated by cannon several grades less powerful than can be taken to sea. Hence, we are promised an exact repetition of the old experience after the invention of gunpowder. At first, the idea was to resist the new and terrible projectile by piling on the soldier heavier armor. It was soon found that no armor could resist the penetrative power of improved fire-locks, but that, on the other hand, the heavier the armor, the more helpless became the wearer, and the more at the mercy of his gun-bearing enemy. The great British ships that were the wonder, and were to be the terror, of the world are in much the same plight. Speed has been almost entirely sacrificed in their construction, and yet they are not gun-proof. It would seem that a *Brooklyn* or a *Kearsarge*, provided with the newest and best artillery, would be an overmatch now for a *Glatton* or a *Devastation*, and that those vast batteries of teak and solid metal, fit for the sharp lesson of experience, might as well never have been built at all.

What is now demanded is a fighting ship that can sail, just as the old demand was for a fighting man who could move fast. The power of the new guns is such that they can make sieves of the iron-clads, and send them to the bottom like so many old kettles. A new argument is thus supplied for the ancient controversy about preparing in time of peace for war. So far as navies are concerned, or the experience of armored ships, the maxim seems worthless. To be sure, it may be said that but for energetic progress and fresh inventions with artillery, this conclusion, as regards iron-clads, would not have been arrived at. But the building of the armored fleet has been accomplished at prodigious expense by the nation, while the improvement of the guns has chiefly been obtained through the outlay and ambition of private individuals. Thus, in presence of these continual changes and improvements, it may be contended, with some show of reason, that the plan of the United States as illustrated in the late war, of keeping a navy at low strength, so as to profit by the best-known improvements in the immediate hour of need, has much to recommend it. For a great maritime Power to find herself, on the outbreak of hostilities, in a maritime sense, almost helpless—in possession, that is to say, of a navy that has cost millions, but which might as well have been cast into the sea as set afloat upon it—is a very serious thing; and such, in case of war, would be the position, according to her own naval constructors and leading journals, of England at this moment.

To meet the new emergency, a plan has been proposed by Major MONCRIEFF, which is exciting much interest and discussion. This gentleman starts with the proposition, (1.) that ships cannot protect high sides by armor; (2.) that the adoption of a low freeboard, and combining it with breastwork and turrets, has sprung from this difficulty. He therefore suggests a change more sweeping still. He would dispense with the armored side, except a ribband or belt below the water-line, but would have an armored deck slightly elevated, only above that line, and ending at the belt. Amidships he would place a kind of iron fortress to carry guns, engines, and machinery. This seems to be a modification of our own monitors, and we are not made sure by Major MONCRIEFF'S description that it is necessarily any improvement upon them. He claims great superiority, by his method, in lightness and speed over any of the English armored ships now afloat, but their weight is notoriously enormous, and we doubt whether Major MON-

Minor Topics.

The manner in which the late Park Commissioners, under the leadership of Judge HILTON, meddled and marred in the Central Park was yesterday explained to 300 readers. Mr. HILTON, it seems, is, in his own opinion, not only a landscape gardener, an architect, and a naturalist, but he is also an accomplished art critic. As a landscape gardener he cut down, cut out, or trimmed trees in the Park with a boldness that few men would have shown. As an architect he built all sorts of useless and ridiculous structures at that most beautiful resort, and as a naturalist he condemned Mr. HAWKINS' models of extinct animals, and had them summarily broken to pieces. It is, however, as a critic of sculpture that he is most wonderful. He objected to the dark color of a bronze Eve, and had her neatly painted white, so that she should be more acceptable to Caucasian eyes. If there is any time of which Mr. HILTON does not consider himself a judge, we should really like to hear it named. Suppose he were to give us his views on swine? Doubtless, even Mrs. GAMP would respect the opinions of such an admirable Hilton.

On the morning after the Boston fire, we announced that the loss would be about seventy millions of dollars, and a day or two after words, upon receiving more precise information, we estimated that it would be about seventy-five millions of dollars. The latter sum proves to be as near the truth as it is possible to arrive at in estimating losses by fire. At the same time, and for several days after the fire, the *Herald* was insisting that the loss was two hundred millions of dollars, and has never been able to give its readers the facts in so simple a matter. It should never deal with anything nearer home than the equator.

Considerable excitement was caused in Savannah, Ga., on Friday last by the discharge of the Grand Jury summoned for the United States District Court. It appears that the number of jurymen had been reduced by sickness, (in many cases, probably, feigned) below the standard required by the law, and this fact being brought to the attention of the Court, the discharge of the jury followed as a legal necessity. The witnesses in attendance in the cases of prisoners charged with Ku-Klux outrages were also, on motion of counsel, permitted to return to their homes, which is looked upon by the victims of these outrages as equivalent to abandoning the prosecution against the outlaws. The proceedings of the Court have caused great alarm among the negroes and loyal whites of the Ku-Klux districts, and they will serve to encourage their enemies to renew their outrages.

There is an Austrian law, by virtue of which the Government has a right to take possession of a railway which is badly managed, and manage it in the interests of the public, and at the cost of its proprietors. Under this law, an Austrian railway was recently seized by the Government, and is now under Government control. It is evident that the Austrians do not imagine that the state grants enormous privileges to railway corporations merely in order to enable the stockholders to squeeze as much money as possible out of the traveling public. That conception of railway rights is exclusively our own idea. While no one wishes that the Austrian practice in reference to badly managed railways should be followed by our State Governments, every one who is not a member of a railway corporation would be glad to see the Austrian theory, that the railway is the servant of the public, adopted and acted upon. Until our legislation is based upon that theory, railway corporations will be as selfish and insolent as they find it to their pecuniary advantage to be.

It is not an encouraging glimpse of Western civilization which we get in the fact that Judge LUBAS, of Kansas, having fined some monte gamblers, was compelled to make restoration of his pockets in consequence of their threats against his life. For in the view improved by the further fact that the gamblers had sufficient influence with the police of Kansas City to have the Judge arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. There is plainly as much need in Kansas as in New-York for the prompt and vigorous repression of the dangerous classes.

The colored people of Louisville, Ky., are about to start a weekly paper, to be devoted to the development and education of freedmen. The title of the paper will be *The Planet*, and it is to be entirely devoid of political bias. The *Ten Democrat*, of Louisville, has a kind word in support of the enterprise, and hopes that it will receive aid in the way of subscriptions from the whites as well as the blacks.

The New Major-General.

Brig.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, who has just been appointed Major-General United States Army, vice Meade, deceased, is a native of Ohio, from which State he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1834. He graduated in July, 1838, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assistant instructor in tactics at West Point, from September to November, 1841, and Adjutant to October, 1845; he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in October, 1841; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, from October, 1846, to May, 1847, and took an active part in the war with Mexico. He received the honorary rank of Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847; promoted to post of Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, in May, 1847, and relinquished rank in line in February, 1851; Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1853; Brevet Brigadier-General, May, 1861. He was the General first in command of the Army of the Potomac, and continued in that position until after the battle of Bull Run, when he was succeeded by McClellan. During the war he held many important commands, and since peace was restored has been in charge of the Department of the East as senior Brigadier in the army.

The Property-Owners on Bedford-Avenue, Brooklyn, Remonstrate the Cost of Paving the Avenue.

An argument was yesterday made before Justice TRACEY, to show cause why the writ of certiorari, granted by Justice PRATT on Nov. 10, in the case of the Bedford-avenue flat-pavement, should be quashed, and the Corporation Counsel, appearing for the city, contended that the work had been done by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and the city had unwillingly advanced the money to the Commissioners authorized to carry out the work. Now that the work had been done, the persons benefited were unwilling to bear their portion. Mr. TRACY, appearing for the property owners, claimed that the act creating the Commission was unconstitutional; that the advancement of the money illegal, and the acts of the Commissioners irregular. The Corporation Counsel claimed that the City was not answerable for the acts of the Commissioners, of their work he (the Counsel) knew nothing personally. Decision reserved.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Kellogg's Counsel for Further Time for Argument on Tuesday next. Wheeler Worth.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The argument of the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth, et al., was commenced to-day before Judge Durell, sitting as United States Circuit Judge, United States District-Attorney Beckwith, opposing, and continuing nearly the whole day. He is to be followed by T. J. Semmes, ex-Confederate Member of Congress, for Warmoth. The counsel for Kellogg, in addition to Mr. Beckwith, are W. M. Hate and T. H. Pollock, Esqs. Warmoth's counsel besides the one mentioned are Randall Hunt, J. C. Bullitt, and W. W. Howe, who, on Saturday, resumed his place on the Supreme Bench to assist his friend Warmoth. The arrangement of counsel will most probably occupy the week. Judge Howe intends to urge the unconstitutionality of the Enforcement acts of Congress. He is a New-York carpet-bagger, and was formerly a partner of Judge Mcnell of your Superior Court.

The *Herald's* dispatch from Washington announcing Marshal Packard's requisitions and the accounts are utterly false. His accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873, show accumulated expenses for Indians during the Government of $8,317 48, which had not yet been adjusted, and the disbursements to about that time would have exceeded the appropriation by $7,000. His accounts have all been rendered to the Government. So much for the *Herald* and New-Orleans *Times* canard.

THE NEWPORT BOND SWINDLE.

Names of the Operators Exposed in Vindication of Mr. Reed Ascertained to Be William Ellis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—The hearty swindling operation practiced on Oliver Read, Esq., the facts of which appeared in your columns on Sunday, is the principal theme of conversation in this city. The local papers publish accounts of the transaction, to-day, and they are determined never again to heed the advice given them to "mind their." They had information of the affair, but were politely requested to suppress it, as the interested party did not wish the country to know, until he was ready himself to reveal the way in which he had been victimized. The name of the man was ascertained to-night to be Wm. Ellis, and he was registered as such at the United States Hotel. Mr. Read called at the hotel, and as soon as he saw the signature immediately recognized the name as the one given by the man to the cashier of the Newport Bank, and guaranteed upon the same date also as the one on which the act was effected. Doubtless, however, it is an assumed name.

THE NAVY.

Posthumous Report of the Secretary—Important Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Important recommendations on the efficiency of the navy will be made in the forthcoming report of Secretary Robeson. It has been found that more money has often been spent in the repair of old vessels, as authorized by Congress, than would serve in the construction of new ones of greater strength and of improved model and appurtenances. As an instance of this, the Pensacola cost $700,000, and the repairs more than twice as much, namely, $1,600,000. As to other vessels of the navy, including the Guerriere, Novads, Iowa, and Vanderbilt, to put them into thoroughly good condition, would require an amount of money far exceeding their original cost. Their timbers are much decayed, the decay having been built of unseasoned white oak. The necessities of the situation, however, have required expenditures upon them to meet emergencies without permanent reason.

Congress, at the late session, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell worn-out vessels, and also useless material of the several navy-yards. It is known that there are such accumulations there, which originally cost millions of dollars, and which were, for the most part, never applicable to present purposes. Several of the worn-out vessels are soon to be sold at auction, and others of like character will also be offered to the highest bidder.

The opinion of naval officers is that there should be at least twenty good, active steamvessels always in addition to the ironclads. Only eight such vessels have been kept in commission. There was recently an excitement at Havana, and induced the Consul-General at that city to telegraph our Government to send vessels thither for the protection of American citizens, it was difficult to immediately find the vessels suitable for such an emergency, and the Secretary was therefore obliged to telegraph to Admiral Rowan, then at West India, together with four other vessels, not of formidable proportions, to that locality, Spain, at the time to which reference is made, had twenty-three vessels in the Gulf and the vicinity of the Island of Cuba. Should a crisis occur in the country of greater moment, we would have been unable to send with those of Spain, in case of hostile movements on her part.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs will, it is understood, recommend that compound engines be placed in all our vessels, instead of the ordinary engines of equal power, and that he will support his views by careful argument.

It has been ascertained from naval officers that not more than ten of the fifty iron-clad vessels can be rendered useful for naval purposes. Therefore the Government will dispose of the remainder of them; and they will be sold for nothing better than old iron. It will be for the general benefit. The twenty light-draft monitors built during the war, at a cost of $16,000,000, never fired a gun, not having been called into active service.

A bill now pending before the House of Representatives appropriates $5,000,000 for building ten sloops-of-war.

In view of the facts concerning the inefficiency of the navy, efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to completely reorganize it. A part of Secretary ROBESON'S report will be devoted to this subject, and he will repeat the recommendations in his last annual report, to supply the places of vessels which have become useless with those of good and sound construction, and urge that unless something is done in the direction for creating navy-yards, which, means permitting, shall present a spectacle for a nation of our rank and resources-ships, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of our national power.

OBITUARY.

Walter S. Griffith.

Mr. Walter S. Griffith, the Second Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, died at his residence in Brooklyn at an early hour yesterday morning, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after a brief illness.

Mr. Griffith in former years was prominent as a forwarding merchant, and one of the incorporators of the New-York Warehousing Company, the first incorporated company of the character established in this City, and at the time of his death was the second presiding officer of the Chamber of Commerce, and as such he was ever active in promoting the influence and usefulness of that institution. He was also President of the Home Life Insurance Company, of which he was a co-founder, and to the administration of the great success of the Company is mainly due. Secretly, Mr. Griffith was kind and affable, a man of fervent piety, and whose whole life was devoted to the moral and religious elevation of his fellow-men.

Reception to Minister Washburne.

When it became known that Minister Washburne was about to return from France, several members of the Union League Club proposed a banquet in his honor, and the invitation met with a favorable response when it became on the arrival. Hundreds of leading citizens accepted invitations to be present, and the President and Cabinet, with the Governors of neighboring States, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and DeDewell, and several members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, also attended the ceremony of attending to the substantials of a reception, for a banquet was subsequently decided on, and about 700 invitations issued for the occasion. The reception will take place at the Union League Club-house on the 4th prox.

Ex-Gov. Fairchild.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has adopted a series of resolutions stating "that they have great satisfaction in learning of the appointment of Hon. Lucius Fairchild to be consul of the United States at Liverpool, and saying: "Although he is now connected with our body as a member, this Chamber recognizes in ex-Gov. Fairchild a citizen of Wisconsin, especially distinguished for patriotic and meritorious service in the army, and for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of civil offices, and does most heartily commend him to the merchants and business men of Liverpool, and bespeak for him their good will and attention."

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

France Struggling Toward Constitutional Stability.

The Majority of the Right Adhere to Their Policy.

M. Thiers' Resignation to be Insisted If Offered —Arrests of Radical Leaders in Rome —"Grand" Bombs Seized by the Italian Police—Spain and Her Insurgents.

FRANCE.

The Position of Sensation in the Assembly Less Encouraging.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Special Dispatches from Paris, as one London evening paper reports that the situation is gloomy. The majority in the National Assembly, it is stated, has decided to adhere to the position it has taken, and a compromise of the differences between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government is regarded as impossible.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—It is announced today that the members of the party of the Right in the National Assembly have selected Gen. Changarnier as their candidate for President of the Republic in the event of the resignation of M. Thiers.

Report of the Committee on the Address—Rumors between Thiers and the Rights Committee—The Majority Disposed to Accept His Resignation if Offered.

PARIS, Nov. 26—Evening.—The Committee on the Address have completed their report. They propose the immediate nomination of a select Committee of fifteen to draw up a bill, providing for the creation of a responsible Ministry. They declare in reply to the Presidential message unnecessary, because M. Thiers as the assembly's delegate. The report suggests no solution of constitutional questions.

The minority of the Committee favorable to the President have received 10 prepare a counter report.

The report of the majority, which makes the rupture between President Thiers and the "Right" complete, causes much anxiety in political circles.

Many consider the President to retort in a second message.

The majority of the "Right" is disposed to accept Thiers' resignation, if tendered, and appoint Gen. Changarnier Minister with the Duke de Broglie and M. Batbie and Desjardins in the Cabinet.

ITALY.

Arrests of Radical Leaders in Rome—"Grand" Bombs Seized by the Police.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the Echo says five persons who were prominently connected with the movement to hold a radical meeting in that city yesterday have been arrested, and will be tried on the charge of high treason. No disturbance followed this action of the Government authorities, and the city remains quiet. A case filled with "Orsini bombs," destined for Rome, has been seized by the police at the railway station in Leghorn.

Arrival of King Victor Emmanuel at Rome—Attacks on the Government in the Chambers.

ROME, Nov. 25.—King Victor Emmanuel has arrived in the city.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today, Signor Nicotera moved a resolution censuring the Government for the needless and offensive display of military force in the capital during the past three days. Minister Lanza and others spoke in justification of the measures taken by the authorities to preserve order, and the debate was adjourned. Signor Nicotera subsequently withdrew his motion, fearing it would unfavorably affect the parties recently made by Deputy Crispi and others. Deputies Sineti and Corriti attacked the foreign policy of the Government.

Monsignor dellaGerode, Private Chaplain of the Pope, is again reported to be very ill.

SPAIN.

Encouragement of Insurrectionary Bands—Quieting the Tobacco Workers.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A band of insurgents, 200 strong, has appeared within a mile of Murcia.

Another band of 100 has destroyed the telegraphs, railway station, and bridge at Lanaren.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Obstructions Made on a Walk of 2,400 Miles—Means Employed to Thwart—Use of Sham Umbrellas.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Alta:

Your paper of the 24th instant contains a letter giving an account of my late walk. The many inquiries it has called out suggests my adding the following observations:

Before starting, I was strongly urged to wear shoes. ("Regular walking shoes," and my own prejudices were in their favor, but careful deliberation told me of the fearful dust to be encountered, following, as we would have to, most of the way, a thoroughly-traveled road that had not been rained for months. It also told me the necessity of having my sole-coating places all over many times each day to bathe the feet. Thus decided me in favor of high top-boots, the wisdom of which I had no occasion afterward to doubt; for miles and miles did we have to walk in one, two, three, and even ten inches of dust, and to realize how it would be but for my immense pails of water to undress and dress the feet in the condition they would be, after such walking in shoes, is to leave no doubt as to the point of convenience being with the boots. The pants were a protection from the dust by being worn inside of them. Of their relief to the feet, as to ease of the foot, I cannot speak, never having had experience in the shoes, but one thing I did discover, is that the feet can be saved much irritation and many blisters by the use of insoles (boots or shoes having been provided with them). As the sock, if a little shorter than the boot, will take much of the friction between an easy-fitting boot and the foot, is as the love part of the front foot. Every time the foot raises the relative position of the foot and the sole of the boot must change, causing great friction, as the entire weight of the body is thrown on the foot at the moment between foot and boot. As insole, if a little shorter than the boot, will take much of this friction from the foot, as it must then take place, to a great extent, between the insole and sole of the boot. Second insoles will relieve the foot still more. They will also furnish the additional advantage of a fresh, clean surface for the foot, when swollen, by taking them out. No matter how toughened the feet become, they will blister very readily if much walking is persisted in, say for the space of three or four hours, while at a good rate of speed. Finally, I found that the sun burn will not feel the slightest discomfort.

We practiced bathing feet, hands, and head very often, ever from three to six times a day when water was found, and soon we were cured and enthusiastic to would have a very exhilarating effect.

As for walking, or "sports," as the case of four miles an hour, if two or three hours' duration, or long marches, say twelve miles or more, without a halt, are very exhausting. If indulged in, in the early part of the day, it will incapacitate one for the balance of the day, or if at the close of the day, its effects will be felt the following day. The longest march we made without a halt was from Lafayette to the end of the Oakland race—sixteen miles. This is done with but slight fatigue; but after we had had coffee and breakfast, and a little rest, it would not be over an hour's great effort to accomplish a little. The same will apply to ascending their hills or mountains. Movements in such instances should be sufficiently moderate to avoid getting into a "pool" of perspiration, more than we would mentally realize from the level.

The Graham crackers, upon which we principally existed, were baked hard and dry like sea biscuit, and we found it necessary to moisten and soften them before eating, and we resorted to the use of boiling hot water, breaking the crackers into it, and allowing them to stand all night every evening. The hot water formed no nourishment to us that we could tell into the way of eating, it freely, and were often astonished at the quantity we consumed. Its use did away with much of our thirst while walking, and was beneficial in all of its effects. I venture the assertion that there is no virtue in tea or coffee that hot water will not produce in the end much that is not generally understood. By hot water I mean water that has been made to boil and then taken up for use as it can be borne; cold water is superstition.

In our preparations, it was proposed that we carry all our provisions, &c., in a wagon with appropriations. Believing their use would not compensate the trouble of carrying them, I decided however; and subsequent experience convinced me of their great value to us. Our estimate was once we could perform one-fourth more with than without them, whenever the temperature was above freezing. We carried some from heat in the mountains than in the valleys, as in the Sierras the insects seem attracted to break the wind, and will be so persistent and the temperature at study-five to ninety-eight, we could feel all there was of the sun. We were never without a breeze in the large valleys.

These statements are advanced as ascertained facts, but as [illegible] may differ widely from the experience of others. For the information of those who have not read the letter above referred to, I will say that these observations were made during a walk from Portland, Oregon, to this city, and a trifle over 800 miles. Also, a walk from Stockton to this State, in all about 1,100 miles.

THE DRAFT RIOTS.

EVACUATION DAY.

Celebration in the City Yesterday—The Volunteers and the 7th out of the Procession—Other Events.

The evacuation of New-York by the British troops eighty-nine years ago was yesterday celebrated in the usual manner by a military parade. In accordance with an invitation extended to the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, by the Seventh New-York, Col. D. Barrett arrived from Philadelphia about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and was met by Col. Emmons Clark, at the Desbrosses-street Ferry. The First, which is known as the "Old Grey Reserve," of Pennsylvania, consisted of six companies, numbering 250 men, and was officered by Col. J. W. Ellis, Lieut.-Col. E. D. Barrett, and Captains Middleton, O'Callahan, Doocy, Dunne, Wallers, Gilpin and Kretchman. The regiment passed up Broadway, being greeted along the line with loud plaudits—to the United Centennial Hotel, after partaking of dinner, were escorted through the City by Brigadier-General Varian and the Seventh Regiment, marched down Broadway, which presented a festive appearance, nearly all of the principal buildings displaying banners and flags. The line of march extended to Beaver-street, through Broad-street and Maiden-lane to Broadway, and thence by way of Park-row to the City Hall, where they were received by the Mayor and Major-General Shaler. The soldierly bearing of both regiments excited the admiration of the vast throng that filled the place, and they were repeatedly cheered. At the conclusion of the parade the visitors were hospitably entertained at the Seventh Regiment armory, and after an interchange of friendly courtesies, departed in squads to the guests of officers and men at their private residences. During the evening the theatres and other places of amusement were visited, and at 12 the gallant soldiers of the Quaker city returned to their hotels highly pleased with the Gotham way of "doing things." New-York by a Pennsylvania regiment.

The veterans of 1812 met in the morning at St. Paul's Church, to participate in the celebration of the day; and, after thanks rendered for another year added to their already-extended life-term, where conveyed in a large stage, drawn by eight horses, to the armory, at Forty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue; thence, with an escort of the Sixth Regiment, they proceeded to the old block fort, in Central Park, at One Hundred and Tenth street, and raised for the time about a staff recently erected there. A brief address was delivered by Mr. Warner, and a salute fired from a six-pounder, at the foot of the hill. The veterans were then taken back to the Sixth Regiment Armory, where a dinner was given in their honor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Provincial Press Gets Just What is Needed and Tells the Whole Truth.

From the Rimira Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now fairly installed as the Metropolitan National Republican organ. As a newspaper it is second to none, and as a political educator it is strictly first-class. It is safe to say that at least one half of the *Tribune* subscription patronage was due to its politics. By the first of January all this will be transferred to the TIMES. And so one half of the value of the *Tribune* establishment is extinguished unless the loss can be made up elsewhere. But where is this new patronage to come from? It cannot hope to supplant the *World* and the other Democratic papers—the Democrats do not want it! As to its boasted independence, that field is occupied by the *Herald*; and as a nobody and nothing paper it seems as if it must dwindle down to a third or fourth-rate concern, with a meagre circulation, and no influence in national affairs. At any rate we shall see which can do the best—the Republican Party without the *Tribune* or the *Tribune* without the Republican Party.

From the Morning News.

Now what have we Republicans to fill the place of the old "swipesste-to-the-measure" *Tribune*? We have a lively, wide-awake, and most interesting Journal. A paper of the times, and with the NEW-YORK TIMES on its table no person need want for a full and comprehensive account of the proceedings of our State Legislature, the National Congress, American Institute Farmers' Club, or anything to interest the solid reading community. Its literary and scientific departments are filled with the choicest reading, and the news, like all the departments, is carefully looked after. Friends, we have the coal end of the poker on this as well as the Presidential question, and let us keep it. Don't be caught twice with the same bait. Occasionally speak a word for the TIMES, and when the proper time arrives, see that your name is on a club list, and let the TIMES have, as it deserves, the largest circulation of any paper published on Uncle Sam's plantation.

From the Daily Saratogian.

A year ago, planting itself squarely on the question of municipal and State reform, it opened so vigorous a campaign on Tweed and his colleagues, waging the war almost single-handed for a long time, that Tammany tottered and fell to the ground before its remorseless blows. The campaign then and thus begun properly ended with the re-election of President Grant, and the NEW-YORK TIMES more than to any other newspaper does the country owe this splendid triumph. Therefore it naturally takes its first place in the ranks of the Republican Party Press. The NEW-YORK TIMES occupies a position which is as fairly and honorably won. It has the confidence of the majority of the people. The *Tribune* has forfeited that confidence, and until it shows fruits meet for repentance will continue to be regarded as the bitter enemy of the Republican Party, and of its President elect.

The Greenville Ring.

Justice Geo. W. Dilloway, who made the affidavits on which three of the Greenville Commissioners were arrested for malfeasance in office, and who was on Saturday arrested and held to answer a charge of perjury, was yesterday arrested on three warrants, charging him with false imprisonment. The warrants were issued at the instance of Messrs. Sevinour, Morrell, and Cadmus, who were arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice Clements, and held in $1,000 bail on each charge. He was brought before Justice Tansley, Dec. 3, for the examination, and as the matter is being pressed he will probably be held at that time to answer before the Grand Jury.

The Independence Centennial in New-Jersey.

The Board of Corporators of New-Jersey for the Centennial Celebration of Independence yesterday held their second meeting, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Gov. Parker, Hon. Amos Clark, Gen. Mott, ex-Mayor Peddie, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Mr. J. G. Stevens, and others were present. Gen. Pennington was made Chairman, and Mr. Charles Hewlit Secretary. Gov. Parker reported an address to the people of the State, which had been prepared, and which was adopted. Mayor Peddie offered a resolution that meetings be organized in each county, township and city, to appoint representatives of the State be made in the interest of the Commission, which was adopted.

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases reported in this City for the past two weeks: Week ending Nov. 18—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 4; diphtheria, 28; small-pox, 10. Week ending Nov. 25—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 15; scarlet fever, 36; measles, 9; diphtheria, 28; small-pox, 17. Increase—Typhus fever, 3; diphtheria, 8; small-pox, 7. Decrease—Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 14; measles, 5.

A Boy's Description of a Bear.

From the Rondout Freeman, Nov. 21.

On Friday last Johnnie, a young son of J. Hasbrouck Bascom, who lives on a farm in Marbletown, saw a strange-looking animal eating pumpkins in the lower part of a field not far from the house, and calling two dogs he went to see what the "varmint" was. The oldest dog on approaching the animal would not attack it, and the young one "went for it" forthwith, when, as the boy says, "the thing sat up on its hind legs and boxed the dog over with its hands," and finally made the boy take to running. The animal took refuge in a tree and the boy went to the house for a gun, but in the meantime it began to show so rapidly he did not return to prosecute the hunt. From the description the animal sounds to have been a bear cub, rather an unwelcome visitor in a part of the country so thickly settled.

Capture of His Own Trap.

From the Exeter Gazette, Nov. 14.

A well-known merchant about the square at the South End dumps the Boomers, and, being very desirous to guard it securely against the inroads of Sunday school scouts and other marauders, arranged a bear-trap, which requires two men to spring, in his woodshed, through which any one must pass in order to gain access to the house. He went away and remained a month, what he came to the city for a day, and thought he would go around on it his house was all night. He entered the front door, which he left open, made an examination of the various apartments, and finally thought he would call at the back premises. Entering a side apartment he walked rapidly into the woodshed, and what was his consternation to find himself caught fast in his own trap. He naturally endeavored to liberate himself, and by so doing only added to his discomfiture, for he found that he was in a most awkward position. He shouted lustily, but without avail, since all the neighbors were absent, and so he was forced to remain in that position from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, when his wife came to the house to obtain something for the tea. The young man was astonished to hear him down in the shed, and, on making a tour of inspection, became astonished at finding his father-in-law in such an unhappy situation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"SOUND THE CLOCK" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A vast audience crowded the Grand Opera-house last night. The attraction consisted of a new piece, taken from the French, but extensively altered and localized, called "Round the Clock." Mr. Augustin Daly is to be credited with an adaptation which, whatever else may be said of it, includes a great deal of ingenuity, and that of the sort best fitted by a general audience. The traditions of "Tom and Jerry," and other choice dramatic translations of "life in town," are liberally drawn on in "Round the Clock," and it is furthermore backed up by an immense diversity in the way of fun and extravagance. Local allusions, acrobatic and pugilistic marvels, racoant dresses, and pretty scenes. The latter are chiefly pictures of well-known buildings, and places in New-York, and are to be praised for fidelity, as well as for other merits. An attempt has been made, which is in some cases very successful, to fit the parts to the chief artists of the Grand Opera-house company.

These parts include what may be called, to some extent, prototypes of *Corinthian Tom, Jemmy Green, Bob Logic, Cornithian Kate*, and other of the figures of the miscellaneous piece that pictured "life in London," and the chief idea is to place citizens through appeal to the same tastes and fancies that find delectation in "Tom and Jerry." The chief artists are Mr. John Brougham and Mrs. John Wood. There is a reproduction of a "sporting crib," a view of Niblo's, behind the scenes, during the performance of the "Black Crook," a masked ball of the Lederkranz, and other choice passages of metropolitan diversion, all of which were welcomed last night by the audience with the pleasure that suggests familiar and gratified acquaintance. The effect of these scenes was aided by the co-operation of the Mailton family, the Lauries and by Messrs. Dooney Harris and Barney Aaron.

There are a good many difficult "acts," and these, together with the content, carried the performance to a very late hour. "Round the Clock" begins with the reading of a will, like "Money," and ends with the "Can Can" like the "Grande Duchesse." There are not a few striking situations and effects in the drama, and there is certainly a good deal to laugh at in it. On the other hand, there are minor lines which wisely be omitted, as some neither funny nor delicate. Perhaps the great number of characters, and the peculiar description of some of the scenes, made such mistakes almost unavoidable, and we shall not, at all events, condemn the whole play for what, after a first representation, may probably be carefully expised. It is undeniable that a stupendous effort has been made by the manager to give his patrons something entirely "new and strange," and he has lavished money and labor without stint to compass his purpose. As regards the general dramatic use and moral worth of such plays as "Round the Clock," as well as concerning the particular qualities of that drama itself, we shall try to write at a more convenient time. The piece ended at a very late hour last night, after evoking almost measureless laughter, and sometimes boisterous applause; and it is announced for repetition every night until further notice.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"The Wandering Dutchman" is the title of the new play in three acts, produced for the first time last evening, at Wood's Museum. As may be inferred from the name, the piece sets forth the eventful travels of a good-natured German in quest of something which proves to be an heiress to the property of the German's dead benefactor. Mr. Johnny Thompson, who assumes the principal part, finds in it ample opportunity for the display of his peculiar accomplishments, which consist of banjo solos, dances, and the clever use of a variety of instruments. These afforded, yesterday, much amusement to quite a large audience, whose good nature was rewarded by the final exhibition of virtue's victory over vice, and the discovery of the fair one in the person of *Mary Roberts*, personated by Miss Gussie De Forrest. The piece will be repeated every night this week.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Linda di Chamounix" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. The opera is a familiar one; but either on account of a lack of picturesqueness in the story, or a paucity of salient numbers in the score, it does not hold the place in the repertory which its author's name would seem to entitle it to. As in former years, Miss Kellogg, last night, represented *Linda*. The part is a difficult one in respect alike of the singing and acting it requires, and when we say that it was filled with fidelity and effect, we intend to imply a good deal more than would be expressed by kindred terms applied to many characters whereof the assumption is more widely appreciated. We can compliment Miss Kellogg on yesterday's work, and, as usual, we can compliment her most upon that portion of it which depends chiefly upon the vocalist. We are, therefore, able to say that the difficult opening cavatina, known as "O luce," was exquisitely sung, admitting, however, some disappointment at the prefatory and exceedingly expressive and charming recitative, commencing "Ah! tardai troppo!" and to declare the duet in the first act with *Carlo*, the duet in act the second with *Il Marchese*, and the third duet with *Antonio* capital performances, while, vocally, the remainder of the lady's share of the entertainment was, if less prominent, quite as creditable to her talent as a musician. In the highly dramatic incidents of the second act, when *Linda* learns from *Pierotto* the intentions of her lover, and straightway becomes demented, Miss Kellogg approved herself a painstaking and an earnest, if not a very powerful actress. The other roles in "Linda" were taken by Scheirta Sass, and Signori Vitiani, Moriani, and Rosson. Miss Kellogg was called before the curtain after the second act had terminated. This evening, Mme. Lucca will be heard in "Don Giovanni," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. To-morrow that stifled prime donna will sing in "La Favorita" for the last time this season.

Miscellaneous.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Kelly & Leon's variety company opened at No. 718 Broadway, last evening. The troupe has been greatly enlarged during the season, and the entertainment given last evening, in service and variety, left nothing to be desired. The programme is changed, we ought to close, every night, and if amusement be sought by the visitor to this establishment, he will assuredly on no occasion be disappointed. Mr. Leon's friendly power deserts him, and his imitations of popular vocalists last evening literally "brought down" the house. Matinees are to be given on Saturdays, and a special day after will above by Thanksgiving Day.

Fire-second Gathering of Rhinelanders in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Times, Nov. 20.

Yesterday we received a call from Gen. J. Dr. Mac Adam, of France. He came to Kansas in the interest of a proposed colony from the province of Simm, and says if the State will cooperate with him and give reasonable encouragement in the way of immigration laws, many can be brought here. He hopes to bring the subject before the Legislature at its next session, with a view of getting State assistance to carry out the immigration scheme. Gen. Mac Adam is an ex-deputy of the Assemblie Nationale, and is thoroughly conversant with the necessities and desires of the residents of Elsass and Lorraine.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

The Appointments of Commissioners for the State.

From The Albany Journal, Nov. 26.

The Commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution having been confirmed, and the certainty that it will soon enter upon its labors having become certain, we will refer to its personnel. Many of the members are already well known to the people of the State, and all of them, we believe, are judicious and excellent men. The proportion of lawyers and laymen is well adjusted, and the gentlemen selected are regarded as well adapted to their trust. The equal division of the Commission between the two parties gives assurance that no political advantage will be attempted.

The members of the First Judicial District are George Opdyke, John J. Townsend, John D. Van Buren, and Augustus Schell. Mr. Opdyke is the well known and able merchant of New-York. He has been Mayor of the City, and was one of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, in which he was a member of the important Committee on Finance. Mr. Townsend is a lawyer of good rank, and was a member of the Assembly in 1860 and 1861. More recently he has been Chairman of the Republican General Committee. Mr. Van Buren is the present private secretary of Governor Hoffman, and, with his ability and the wishes of State officers, is well qualified for this duty. Mr. Schell is the distinguished Sachem of New-York, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and member of the Convention of 1867.

Mr. Odle Close, of Westchester, is a lawyer of fine standing, a partner of Senator Robertson, a graduate of Yale, and a gentleman of high attainments. Mr. Bergen is also an eminent lawyer of Brooklyn. Erastus Brooks is the cultured editor of the New-York Express, and, besides being a forcible speaker, is a man of rare experience in the affairs of the State, having been a member of the Senate and in the Convention of 1846. Mr. Bowdoin is one of the leading lawyers of Suffolk. Robert H. Pruyn, of this city, is everywhere throughout the State as an able and cultivated gentleman; at various times Speaker of the Assembly, Adjutant-General, and Minister to Japan, he has had an honorable public career and possesses rare political sagacity and ability in public affairs, ample legislative experience, his skill as a presiding officer, and his peculiar sagacity peculiarly qualify him to participate in a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

Of Mr. Cassidy it is only necessary to say that he is an accomplished editor of the Argus, and was a member of the Convention of 1867, in which his suggestive counsel and acquaintance with the principles of government gave him marked influence. Cornelius L. Tracy is an experienced lawyer, now residing at Lexington. George C. Burdett is a prominent business representative of Troy, and was a member of the Assembly of 1865.

James M. Dudley resides at Johnstown, has been Judge of Fulton County, and is a sound lawyer. Edward W. Foster, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, has been many years Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and to his special familiarity with all matters pertaining to the internal affairs and the organic structure of our system of local government, unites wide general knowledge and clear judgment. Artemus B. Waldo, residing at Port Henry, has for years been one of the foremost lawyers of Essex County, and has a high reputation for his vigor of understanding and strength of character. Samuel W. Jackson, of Schenectady, was appointed by Gov. Hoffman to fill the vacancy upon the Supreme Bench, created by the resignation of Judge Rosekrans last year, and is a lawyer of unsurpassed ability.

Ralph Melntosh, of Vernon, Oneida County, is a layman of judgment and experience, and served in the Assembly of 1850. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, was a member of the Assembly in 1850 and 1851, and Secretary of State in 1852 and 1853. He is one of the foremost and most sagacious men in the State. Daniel Pratt, also of Syracuse, has been Judge of the Supreme Court, and ranks among the first lawyers of his section. Francis Kernan is the late Democratic candidate for Governor. He served in the Convention of '67, and his high legal accomplishments and strength of character will make him one of the leading minds in that. Mr. Chapman, who was designated as one of the members for the Eighth District, declines because of his appointment as Superintendent of Insurance; and Francis M. Judd, of Ithaca, a lawyer of high accomplishments and standing, has been selected in his place. James W. Preston, of Delhi, Delaware County, is also a lawyer much esteemed in that part of the State. Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, has served in the Assembly and as Controller, and is one of the marked men of the body. John F. Rubbard, Jr., of Potsdam, is the late Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a member of the Senate from 1868 to 1870, and is a man of much sense.

Horace H. Howland, of Port Byron, stands at the front of the Bar of Cayuga County. David Rumsey, of Bath, Steuben County, was a member of the Convention of 1867, and is one of the keenest and most clear-headed lawyers of the State. George D. Dorsey, of Corning, Steuben County, was the Democratic candidate for Senator a year ago, and holds a high rank in his local profession. Van Rensselaer Richmond is well known as having been State Engineer and Surveyor for a period of six years, and will bring to the Convention ample knowledge of the requirement upon all matters relating to the canals. Sherman S. Rogers ranks among the first lawyers of Buffalo, and has high capacity for the work in which he will now share. Benjamin Pringle, of Geneseo, has been a member of Congress, has served upon the Bench, and is a strong friend of Senator Davis, of Niagara, has been the candidate of his party for County Judge, and has good standing in the profession. Lorenzo Morris, of Chautauqua, was the Democratic Senator from that district in 1868 and '69. Sheldon Clark, of Seneca, and the Commission were selected by Gov. Hoffman, and the Republican members by the Republican Senators, from the respective districts. Both the Governor and the Senators were prompted by the desire to name men of special fitness for this particular work, and, having so done, it may fairly be considered that in the main they have succeeded. Much depends, of course, upon the theories of government entertained by the members, and their views as to the principles upon which the fabric of the organic law should be constructed. These points, which vitally affect the success of the work, cannot be developed, but it is believed that the men and qualifications of the members, the composition of the body is promising.

Church, Charlestown, S. C.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me space in your valuable journal, which has already so warmly advocated my mission to this City, personally to direct the attention of the Christian people of New-York to the wants of the minister and church which I represent. I have never been in my life more encouraged in this mission than I am, and would not do so in this instance but from the fact that I was appealed to in the most pathetic language by my minister, Rev. J. Mercier Green, (whom I fondly cherish,) to come here and present the extremity of his church and himself to this people. Briefly then, I would say that Christ Church, which was organized in 1852, continued its good work until lues under its present rector. At this time it became closed, and continued so until a few months since, when it was reopened under the most favorable auspices. It is located in the section in Charleston, S. C., where the humbler classes reside, and who are unable to furnish pecuniary aid of any moment. They do, however, all that they can. We want money to repair this church and its Sunday-school house; also a sexton's cottage and lecture room, with which we are now in great need. If this church is once successfully in operation it can be kept alive by collections at home. I again ask this community, whose Christian liberality is so proverbial, not to reject this appeal. The cause has the cordial and unqualified indorsement of Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, and Rev. E. H. Tyng, D. D., rector of St. George's Church. And here let me take occasion to express my heartfelt thanks to Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. Tyng for courtesies received. Dr. Tyng has been a warm and devoted friend to this noble mission ever since he became acquainted with its history. To the individually the many kindnesses of this venerated and beloved gentleman will ever remain as green leaves in my memory. Much else I yet hope to bring to consummation a work to which I am devoting all the best energies of my nature.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
On behalf of the Vestry of Christ Church, Charleston, S. C.

Subscriptions may be sent to E. Haight & Co., No. 9 Wall-street; Kountze Bros., No. 12 Wall-street; and Wm. A. Booth & Co., No. 40 Wall-street.

Robbery of a Church at Swansea.

From the Cheapside Journal, Nov. 21.

Among the prisoners recently incarcerated in the County Jail to await trial is one, the story of whose extension is of somewhat more than usual interest. The prisoner is an old woman, named Mary Doyle. It appears, as the story is told, that several articles of a portable nature had mysteriously disappeared from the sacristies and altars of various Catholic churches. St. Peter's Church had suffered considerably by these removals, and no one connected with the church could divine by whom against the missing articles were removed from the edifice. As improvements or events do not often occur in Chicago, it was suspected that some black sheep of the faith was instrumental in spiriting the articles away, and it was resolved to watch. In order to do this, it was necessary to secrete some one in the sanctuary who would observe if anyone entered for that purpose. One of the "Sisters" was chosen, and hidden in the church so that no one could see her, while she could observe all. One afternoon, among others who visited the church, Mary came in, and when she thought no one else was there, was Mary Doyle.

The old lady on entering the church devoutly

NEW-YORK STATE.

Official Vote on Governor—An Error Detected and Corrected.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The declared official majority for Governor as published on Saturday, was erroneous. An error was subsequently detected in the footings, which placed the majority 41 about the figures hitherto published in the Journal, viz., 53,051.

The subjoined table has been carefully compared with the last revised and certified copy in the office of the Secretary of State. The vote taken in that received by John A. King and Elias J. Beach, which more nearly approximates the average than the vote cast for the Electors at large.

The official vote of New-York and Kings for State officers and Congressmen as taken, has not yet been received at the office of the Secretary of State.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ESSEX CO.

	1872.		1868.	
Counties	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Albany	7604	7307	7125	7490
Allegany	3477	2888	3477	2888
Broome	4118	4232	3722	3933
Cattaraugus	3411	3606	3158	3888
Cayuga	5704	4703	5227	4703
Chautauque	6161	5705	5901	5618
Chemung	3078	2726	2709	2607
Chenango	3070	2797	2779	2703
Clinton	3267	2967	3267	2967
Columbia	3276	3247	3276	3247
Cortland	2076	2267	2076	2109
Delaware	4001	3961	4001	4238
Dutchess	6238	6437	6238	6437
Erie	17283	16457	15283	16454
Essex	2172	1755	2172	2150
Franklin	2171	2071	2171	2071
Fulton and Hamilton	2407	2408	2407	2408
Genesee	3044	3008	3054	2947
Greene	3441	3703	3447	3653
Herkimer	4033	3933	4033	4100
Jefferson	8435	8709	8435	8538
Kings	44106	37707	39705	41276
Lewis	1472	1322	1472	1238
Livingston	4733	4547	4733	4665
Madison	4092	3995	4092	4019
Monroe	11611	10911	11611	10919
Montgomery	4110	3742	3911	3910
New-York	54575	47802	47730	103610
Niagara	5403	4295	5118	4295
Oneida	11206	10078	10206	11726
Onondaga	12506	10972	12506	11726
Ontario	4570	4044	4702	4168
Orange	5470	4709	5418	4979
Orleans	2870	2779	2870	2779
Oswego	5038	4402	5038	4108
Otsego	4733	4547	4733	4675
Putnam	1726	1327	1667	1725
Queens	3241	3241	3241	3241
Rensselaer	11261	10078	10261	10581
Richmond	3736	3041	3231	3019
Rockland	2161	2425	1896	2703
Saratoga	6225	5961	5961	5973
Schenectady	2224	1486	2224	1778
Schoharie	3284	3284	3284	3284
Schuyler	1662	1662	1662	1662
Seneca	2617	2617	2617	2617
Steuben	6541	6540	6547	6461
Suffolk	4161	4161	4161	4161
Sullivan	2228	2228	2228	2228
Tioga	3291	3236	3236	3196
Tompkins	4161	4161	4161	4161
Ulster	6972	7197	6972	6964
Warren	2170	1970	2170	2170
Washington	4711	4711	4711	4711
Wayne	6164	5765	6253	4405
Westchester	10236	11313	9541	11060
Wyoming	3230	3230	3230	3230
Yates	2290	2290	2136	1780
Total	401,211	367,251	415,888	378,888
Seymour's majority in 1868 was				36,950
Grant's majority now is				33,960

OHIO.

Official Statement of the Vote by Counties for President.

The following is the officially declared result of the vote of Ohio for Grant and Greeley electors, O'Connor having received in the State 1,169 votes, and Black, temperance, 2,100.

Counties	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties	Grant.	Greeley.
Adams	2177	1676	Lucas	7740	6976
Allen	3127	2268	Madison	1966	1870
Ashland	2468	2466	Mahoning	3705	3276
Ashtabula	3116	3116	Marion	2276	2276
Athens	3126	2126	Medina	2727	2727
Auglaize	2176	2176	Meigs	1340	1342
Belmont	4794	4794	Miami	3794	3869
Brown	3161	3161	Monroe	2001	1918
Butler	5276	5276	Montgomery	7753	7276
Carroll	2216	2216	Morgan	2753	2916
Champaign	2276	2276	Morrow	1207	1276
Clarke	4017	4017	Muskingum	4668	4753
Clermont	3676	3676	Noble	1276	1276
Clinton	2276	2276	Ottawa	1276	1276
Columbiana	4776	4776	Paulding	1276	1276
Coshocton	2276	2276	Perry	2276	2276
Crawford	3276	3276	Pickaway	3276	3276
Cuyahoga	16481	8653	Pike	1276	1276
Darke	3276	3276	Portage	3276	3276
Defiance	1276	1276	Preble	3276	3276
Delaware	3276	3276	Putnam	1276	1276
Erie	3276	3276	Richland	4276	4276
Fairfield	4276	4276	Ross	4276	4276
Fayette	2276	2276	Sandusky	2276	2276
Franklin	7276	7276	Scioto	2276	2276
Fulton	2276	2276	Seneca	3276	3276
Gallia	2276	2276	Shelby	2276	2276
Geauga	2276	2276	Stark	5276	5276
Greene	3276	3276	Summit	4276	4276
Guernsey	3276	3276	Trumbull	4276	4276
Hamilton	20083	24901	Tuscarawas	3276	3276
Hancock	3276	3276	Union	2276	2276
Hardin	2276	2276	Van Wert	1276	1276
Harrison	2276	2276	Vinton	1276	1276
Henry	1276	1276	Warren	3276	3276
Highland	3276	3276	Washington	4276	4276
Hocking	1276	1276	Wayne	4276	4276
Holmes	2276	2276	Williams	2276	2276
Huron	3276	3276	Wood	2276	2276
Jackson	2276	2276	Wyandotte	1276	1276
Jefferson	4276	4276			
Knox	3276	3276			
Lake	2276	2276			
Lawrence	2276	2276			
Licking	4276	4276	Total	321,048	344,280

Grant over Greeley

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No public sales were made yesterday, Monday, Nov. 25, but the attendance at the Exchange was generally thronged, and real estate matters were generally discussed. Considerable interest was evinced as to the results of the proposed brown-stone sales, the number of which is greater than has been usually advertised for any one week's sale, while in importance the auctions to occur are marked. Business would, however, be active, but it is to be anticipated. A decided improvement in the tone of many items is reported by auctioneers. As that a purchaser is about, just special attention is called to the sale of valuable property belonging to the Bank, ordered by Miller, Wilkins & Co., to the sale of house and lot No. 45 West 22d-st., next week near Fifth-avenue, by Hugh R. Craig, and to the sale of property at Bay Ridge, Long Island, by R. H. Ludlow & Co. The auctioneers' specific charges of other auctioneers will also be found well worthy of attention. In reference to the market generally we have nothing of particular importance to say.

At private contract, L. Robinson, 4th Ward Bank-way, reports having sold two plots of the Dyckman estate, located as follows: For $6,000, one plot, 50 by 100, on the south-west corner of Dyckman-street and Broadway, and one plot of 25 by 100 by 125 ft., on the south-east corner of Dyckman-street and Church-st., both choice corner sites. The same broker also reports having sold four lots, each 25 by 112, fronting on the Chittenden estate, situate on the west side of New-street, for $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

No.-st., s. s., 180.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.2x100.11 ..... $
[Liberty Corner, dated N.J., Nov. 20, 1872.]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 30,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 175.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 37.6x100.6 12,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 127.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.6x100 7,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 102.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.7x [illegible] 4,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 14,000
[illegible]-st., s. e. corner of Prospect place, 21x92.9 7,000
[illegible]-st., s. e. corner of Prospect place, 112x92.9 20,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 112 ft. w. of Prospect-place, being 150 ft. w. of 2d-st., 16x92.9 2,000
Prospect-place, being 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 92x [illegible] 144,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24.9x92.9 4,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x92.9, block 5,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.6x102.2, [illegible] and [illegible] 15,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 10,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 10,000
Bond Broadway, No. 585, 12x75 25,000
Great Jones-st., indentures lot, 27.10 [illegible] 25,000
Essex-st., w. s., No. 27, 20.2x75.4, & and [illegible] 23,500
Pine-st., n. s. s., Nos. 4 and 6, 44.2x80 [illegible] 100,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x [illegible] 8,000
[illegible]-av., w. s., 125.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 20x79, & and [illegible], mortgages $7,500 1,400
[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100, mortgages $6,500 8,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100, mortgages $7,500 1,700
2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 12,000
[illegible]-st., s. e. corner 126th-st., thence E. 100.11 ft. to Manhattan-st., thence N. along Manhattan-st. 175 ft. to 124th-av., thence S. along 124th-av. 75.11 ft. 12,000

LESSEE RECORDED.

Greenwich-st., No. 13, 2 years, per year $2,100
Sidney Jones, No. 615, 9 years, per year 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

On West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th sts., four-story, brown stone.

On East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story, brown-stone.

On West 47th-st., near 8th-av., four-story, brown stone.

On West 49th-st., near 8th-av., first-class four-story, brown stone.

On West 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.

On West 50th st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story brown stone.

On 5th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., four-story, Ohio stone.

On Lexington-av., near 36th-st., four-story, brown stone.

Also, houses for sale on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations.

Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch Office, No. 39 East 119th-st., Harlem-square.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

LOOK TO YOUR ASSESSMENTS.

Prime the Commissioners to state in the Times and Tribune of the frauds perpetrated in laying assessments in New-York City.

Before paying any assessment consult

THEODORE NEVILLE,
Counselor at Law,
Nos. 177 and 179 Broadway, Room No. 4, 3rd floor.

Mr. Neville has made a SPECIALTY OF VACATING ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS, and can refer to hundreds of leading citizens for whom he has successfully acted.

He gives his entire attention to this business, and makes NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE.—THE large first-class residence, just completed, Nos. 14, 16 and 22 Rose-st., with a frontage of 118 feet; only a few minutes from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of the most large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially as the premises destroys of a good outlook in front and rear; steam-power and machinery for sale and lease, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 320 South-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 102 BROADWAY, offers the following desirable plots of lots:
St. Nicholas-av., 4 lots, near 141st-st.
St. Nicholas-av., near 126th st., about 20 lots.
Hillsborough, near 7th-av., 4 lots.
127th and 128th sts., near 10th-av., 9 lots.
160th-st., near 8th-av., 7 lots.
163d-av., near 156th-st., 1 block.
163d-st., several single lots and plots.
7th-av., several single lots and plots.
Full particulars at No. 102 Broadway.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 113 Broadway.
Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND IN THE upper part of the City, containing over 200 lots, opposite the residence of Hunter Gordon Ogden, Esq., being one and one-fourth miles south of the Dyckman property, (so called,) and more slightly to the westward of Tweed Drive, the boulevard, 100 feet and the new avenue running parallel with it, from 42d to 155th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THAT LARGE property, No. 794 East 63d-st., comprising 18 rooms, nearly two full lots, with a four-story brick building on it suitable for manufacturing or other purposes; terms easy. Apply to COLMAN BERGEN, No. 14 Broadway, or PETER CARTER, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED.—An extra-wide house on West 47th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, to rent for the season at $4,500, or for a longer time, may be sold with the furniture, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Dyckman estate, and on all the leading avenues, for sale by

G. LESPINASSE,
No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FIRST CLASS brown-stone high-stoop houses, 20x50 feet, Nos. 239 and 241 West 24th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALL, No. 249 West 23d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 169 Columbia-st.—Fifteen-room house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address A. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

offer for sale at all places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, land by the acre.

Homes and manufacturing sites near the City or more remote; also houses and lots in Newark and Bergen Point, on the line of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Apply to

D. HOFF, or
ELTON & MAHER,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 200 acres more land; large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses; fine orchard, &c.; 50 feet above the level of the Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from 42d-st., via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000. Terms easy. Inquire of ROBERT MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT LEWington, a very large stone mansion, containing all the modern improvements, together with lot or farm of nearly 200 feet water-front; this elegant place is bounded by the Kings County Driving Park, and sunny side Mansions, and is the most choice now for sale on the banks of the Hudson. Apply to

BAKER, MEEKS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, NOV. 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bay shore Depot, in the town of Islip, 2,000 acres of land, situate in the town of Islip, between the Great South Bay and the land recently conveyed by the Long Island Railroad, and the south side Railroad. For terms, &c., inquire of E. M. SPROUT, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPEWALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, in blocks of one acre each, Newtown Creek, near East River, Queenship, New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $600 to $1,800; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIELPELIN, No. 15 East 36th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; 9 street vacant, fine, furnished and entertained house to let for 1873 season. Office, WALTER B. DUNN, Real Estate Broker, Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—Farm, fifty acres, under cultivation, 3 feet, south side Staten Island; large new dwelling, ten acres woodland. Apply to A. [illegible], No. 2 [illegible], 4th Tenement.

SPECIAL SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY at our Auction Room, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. See advertisement in the morning papers. C. D. BROWN & CO., Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

AT WEST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—Cottage containing twelve rooms, fine piazza, furnace heat, carriage house and stable; 100 feet front by 300 feet; price, $6,000. J. R. P., 224 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF

SUPREME COURT,

ESTATE OF

DAVID HASKE, deceased,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. WILKINS & CO. will sell (in consolidation), on TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM HAM, Esq., referee,

VALUABLE LOTS ON

WEST 30TH-ST.,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.

EIGHTEEN LOTS ON WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

AND OPPOSITE

RESERVOIR SQUARE.

LOTS ON

125TH, 126TH, AND 127TH STS., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD AND 9TH-AV.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY:

NO. 8 LEONARD-ST.,

NO. 62 WASHINGTON-ST.,

NO. 119 PRINCE-ST.,

NOS. 121, 123, 125, 127 BLEECKER-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 6TH-AV. AND WOOSTER-ST.

100 FEET FRONT:

NO. 122 BLEECKER-ST., NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST.,

NO. 46 WEST 27TH-ST.,

NOS. 344 and 346 7TH-AV.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and terms of sale at office of the auctioneer.

No. 7 Pine-st.

ANDERSON & MAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HALF BAY-RIDGE, WITH WATER-FRONTAGE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, HALF BAY RIDGE.—The residence of Mrs. Eliza Smith, situated on the road leading from Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn, with about 1,000 feet water-front on the Bay Ridge landing and Bay-road. Improvements consist of a very handsome three-story and basement French roof dwelling, frame filled in with brick, containing nine rooms, with modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bells, speaking tubes, stationary washstands, fire furnace, &c., and is in every respect a first-class residence. Also, a large barn, carriage-house, sheds, &c. Grounds 20 feet 3 inches front at the road, by an average depth of 97 feet, and from that point to the Bay 1,000 feet. Rose trees and shrubbery in abundance. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage.

Steamer Golden Gate leaves Pier No. 1 East River foot Bay Ridge at 8:45, A. M., 12 M., and 4:45 P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

No. 102 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker; Real Estate, Stocks and Goods at auction a special attention to private sales; $[illegible] in his hand exclusively; Also, to West-Chester property.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry S. Dexter, Jr., Esq., Referee), three 3-story brick dwellings, No. [illegible] Clarkson-st., and John W. Weed, Administrator.

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 45 West 17th-st.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry S. Dexter, Jr., Esq., Referee), three 3-story brick dwellings, Nos. [illegible] Clarkson-st., and Mulberry-av.

LOW PRINT WORKS IN BANKRUPTCY.—SUPPLEMENTARY.—Auction's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of [illegible] (November), 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Low Print Works, in the town of [illegible], Passaic County, New-Jersey, the manufacturing property, known as the "Low Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Low Print Works, No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Low Print Works.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable household furniture, including Pianos from the residence of [illegible], No. 123 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Lot [illegible] now open. Terms cash. Goods on private view with all the modern improvements. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

ELEVENTH FLOOR, WITH VAULTS, IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY AT TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—THE Store, No. 27 and 29 Broadway, and Store and Basement, with Office, No. 31 Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Apply to JACOB WERTH, No. 29 Broadway.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES TO let, corner Nassau and Liberty—Part of a suite furnished; also, one room and 2 rooms at No. 102 Broadway; room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 80 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with enthusiasm as the Capital Stock of over $3,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road is finished and in operation, 44 miles is under fully graded, and 15 miles of track laid. 65 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole road of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted for by responsible and wealthy parties within the coming year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Pennsylvania Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Hoosac and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Hoosac Tunnel and Schenectady Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central to completion connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is secured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$[illegible]

Annual production is.....$1,492,240

We confidently command the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN "or its equivalent in other standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed fully and unconditionally by THE CINCINNATI, RAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., forming a part of a line running ninety-nine years for the interchange of freight and passenger traffic with Cincinnati, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

32 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

The Finance Committee have to-day declared Sept. 12, 1872, the 2d Coupon on the $1,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds, issued in 1871, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing date May 1st, 1871, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached due May 1st and November 1st in each year. The Coupon becomes due, with the right of conversion as above, on the 12th inst., and will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, No. 119 Liberty-st., on and after that date.

The Bonds were either to be registered in the name of the holder, or to be payable to bearer, at the option of the holder. Those registered can be changed to bearer, and those issued payable to bearer can be registered in the name of the holder, at the option of the holder, at the Company's office, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

Simultaneously with this offer came a severe pressure in the money market, and also the failure of the Bank which is the financial agent of the Western Railroad Company, resulting in an effort by a stockholder to secure an injunction. The amount of bonds placed with private parties by the Finance Committee, and which they were empowered to sell, was $1,000,000, and of this $[illegible],000 has been disposed of, and the Company now offer to the stockholders, irrespective of their holdings, the remaining $[illegible],000, at par, paying also the interest from the 12th inst. The proceeds will be used, No. 2, for the additional appliances being put upon the road.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAMES ROOSEVELT JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON,
Finance Committee.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1872.

NOTICE!

The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company was, on the 26th day of June last, sold into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Those holding certificates of the former Company are now entitled to receive the Reading Railroad Company's stock. We will please to have them convert them at our office and receive one of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's certificates for the properties of three Companies, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, and the Lebanon Railroad Company. In accordance with the terms of the merger, application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the passage of an act authorizing the issue of bonds, in exchange for the certificates of stock of those Companies.

On the return of the certificates the dividend of July last will be paid.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

For sale, at 75¢ and accrued interest, principal and bonds in sums to suit purchasers, regularly paid in New-York.

C. & S. WOODMAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

SITCH, OTIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 PINE-ST.

Offer for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of Otis County, Kansas. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by National Bank. For sale below par.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILEAU, 52 Stone.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for Directors of the New-York City Elevated Railroad Company, will be held at No. 2 Wall-st., on the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the Board,

C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO LOAN ON bonds and mortgage, can hear of a party who will borrow any amount, at 8 per cent, on city property, to be paid back in one year, or two years, if required, by calling on or addressing ADRIAN H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MERCANTILE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are secured by first lien of half-mile. They are GUARANTEED. It is to a large road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, interest of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Four Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MORGAN, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
A. P. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS coupon or registered, principal payable 20th day of October, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder, with free registration of registered bonds in the names of the holders. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed fully and unconditionally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., forming a part of a line running ninety-nine years for the interchange of freight and passenger traffic with Cincinnati, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as paying the highest rate of interest consistent with safety. At present prices they yield to buyers nearly nine per cent. interest.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAMU. D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—

FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Merchants or firms inviting will in any Council and draw as they please. Our charge as with any Bank except that we allow Five per Cents Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Bonds, paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts through out the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, for the term of ensuing year. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Each Stockholder will be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 25 to 30, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD great experience in accounts, hereby tenders his services to merchants, bankers, banks, railways, corporations, and will be pleased to receive their business in his line or any business connected with the same. Highest references will be given.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Box No. 854 General Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Grand Avenue Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN O'BILL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railway, at present rates, to take the Company Land Grant Bonds at par. Apply at once at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., at the office of Messrs. Lees and Minturn Comstock, No. 30 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS, AND FIRST LIEN

ON THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock; and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas will undoubtedly control the COTTON PRODUCE FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, special investors will at once observe, the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of this loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & MOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
CLEVELAND, Nov. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2 proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

C. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Interest 6 per cent. from first of each month, and is paid or credited January 1st, July 1st, and July 1 of each year. Present rate of interest SIX per cent. Money deposited on or before the 5th of any month will draw interest from the 1st. Bank-office, No. 30 Bowery, south-east corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

SETMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. ALEX. GUIFFARD, President.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 632 GRAND-ST.

Interest from the first of every month.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 926 and 928 3d-av., corner 56th-st.

Money deposited now will draw Interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 7TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets $1,567,507 03. Surplus $230,000. [illegible]

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK of the United States, 2 Wall-st. Send for Circular. Interest 6 per cent. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of the Company has been declared of Dividend of Seventy-five (75) cents per share, payable on the 24 day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 24 day of January next, at 10 A. M.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the eight per cent. first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 68 Exchange-pl.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Dec. 5, for a lease to the Government for three years, from the 1st of February next, of the building "Stuyvesant Institute," connected, for the appointment of merchandise and the appraisement of merchandise.

In the said buildings there will be required 60,000 superficial square feet for storage, the cellars to be rented from Chestnut to Ninth-st., and three stories and unobstructed, except by supporting columns and piers.

In addition to the above there will be required 60,000 superficial square feet for examination rooms and offices, as follows:

12 Examination Rooms, 40 by 100 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 30 by 50 feet.
1 Examination Room, 30 by 80 feet.
3 Examination Rooms, 25 by 40 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 30 by 80 feet.
1 Examination Room, 18 by 22 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 20 by 30 feet.
3 Offices, 25 feet square each.
24 Offices, 16 feet square each.
1 Office, 25 by 30 feet each.
1 Office, 40 by 50 feet each.

The examination rooms and offices to be well lighted and ventilated; two receiving doors and four delivery doors required; and sufficient steam-power to hoist 6 cwt. bales, hoisting and operate five elevator engines.

Proposals for the lease of stores containing substantially the same or equivalent accommodations will be considered.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Collector.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 42d and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 3 o'clock of Dec. 12, at which time and place bidders' proposals will be ready on and after the 26th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. V. OBRYEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Penn., Nov. 23, 1872.

TO COACH AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.—Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., on Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, for the construction of a Hook and Ladder Truck for the Allegheny Fire Department. Bidders will submit their proposals in writing, stating the time they agree to use the said Truck to be drawn by horses.

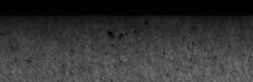
JAMES BROWN, Controller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE SAILING VESSELS OF THIS AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL LINE LEAVE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL AS FOLLOWS:

FROM NEW-YORK.
CUBA.....Wednesday, Nov. 27
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 4
JAVA.....Wednesday, Dec. 11
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 18
SCYTHIA.....Saturday, Dec. 21

FROM LIVERPOOL.
CUBA.....Saturday, Nov. 30
ALGERIA.....Saturday, Dec. 7
JAVA.....Saturday, Dec. 14
CALABRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 21
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 1

And every alternate WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, $100 and upwards, according to location of state-rooms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Excursion tickets, good for six months, $180 currency.
Drafts for sums to suit, payable on demand, at the Banking House of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Liverpool.
Steerage passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown will be forwarded to destination at low rates.
Steerage passengers provided with good cooking utensils, bedding, &c.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For freight and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ROYAL TYNE, Capt. Gibson, Saturday, Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
STATE THOMPSON.....Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, WILSON.....Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, REASO.....Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P.M.
THE QUEEN, ASHMAN.....Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Tickets sold from Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $21, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

Rates of passage from New-York:
To Queenstown or Liverpool.....First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30, currency.
To Glasgow.....First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30, currency.
To Londonderry

THE LATEST MURDER.

Death of "Billy Baker," the Seventh Ward Ruffian.

Investigation by the Coroner—Testimony of the Participants in the Affair.

Wm. H. Lee, alias Billy Baker, alias Jack Fenton, the ruffian who was stabbed in the abdomen during the fracas in front of Wm. Coffey's grocery, at the corner of Cherry and Pelham streets, on Sunday morning, as fully reported in the TIMES, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wound. He was unconscious for some hours before death, and did not make any statement in addition to that already published. During the afternoon Dr. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased, which were laid out at the Morgue. The body was found of slight muscular development, and well nourished. An incised wound was found in the left groin, penetrating the abdominal wall, and was evidently made with a prond and sharp bladed knife. Another wound was found across the ball of the thumb of the right hand, and was very slight. The wound in the abdomen was found to extend from the point of entrance in a backward direction, and the intestines were divided in four different places. The escape of their contents caused peritonitis, which resulted in death.

Coroner Horrman, yesterday afternoon, commenced an informal investigation in the matter. The prisoners, who had been arrested on Sunday morning immediately after the stabbing, were brought to the Coroner's office by Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, and a detachment of his command. The prisoners were accompanied by a body-guard of their friends and associates, consisting of villainous an assemblage as ever besieged the Coroner's office. They became so violent in their conduct that the Coroner ordered them to be ejected, and guards were stationed at the doors to prevent their entrance.

Patrick Delaney, of No. 218 Cherry-street, who is supposed to have stabbed both Lee and Donovan, was first examined, and he stated that while at Coffey's grog-shop, on Sunday morning, he was assaulted, knocked down, and beaten by some of the gang belonging to the Rutzers Social Club. He, however, denied most positively that he stabbed any one, and also asserted most solemnly that he had no knife.

Wm. Coffey, the keeper of the grocery in front of which the difficulty culminated, stated that on Saturday night some men met at his place to issue tickets for a target excursion of the Rutzers Social Club. Unfortunately there was so to was should be the invited guests. Lee and Welsh became involved in a fight, which soon became general. A pistol shot was fired, but by whom he did not know. He did not see the stabbing.

John Welsh, of No. 69 Yorkstreet, Brooklyn, said that while outside of Coffey's place, he was knocked down, and lay there insensible until the Police arrived and carried him away. He did not strike or stab any one, and did not see any one stabbed.

Patrick Golden, of No. 148 Cherry-street, who is employed as a salesman at No. 261 Madison-street, said that he was in Coffey's place when Lee and Welsh had the dispute about tickets for the target excursion. Lee appeared very anxious to fight, and swore he could whip any one or about the house. Lee and Welsh had a fight, and Golden, who was present, fired an old pistol, but did not know any person.

Patrick Roach, aged sixteen, of No. 4 Pelham-street, insisted that he knew nothing about the affair, and refused to make any statement.

As it was apparent that Thomas Radley, of No. 3 Pelham-street; John McInerney, of No. 231 Cherry-street, and Terrence Branigan, of No. 214 Madison-street, were not engaged in the affair, the Coroner discharged them. Coffey and his daughter Abbie were also released on their own recognizance, to appear at the inquest. Delaney and Welsh were committed to the Tombs as the result of the investigation, which will be held on Monday, and Golden and Roach were committed to the House of Detention.

Thomas Donovan, the young man who was stabbed in the back during the same fracas, is still lying at this home, No. 188 Cherry-street, in a very critical condition, and there are but very slight hopes entertained of his recovery. It should be remembered that Donovan stated positively, in his ante-mortem deposition, that Delaney stabbed him. Jack Radley, who was also engaged in the fracas, is still at large.

THE HOMICIDE RECORD.

A Few of the Cases Partially Explained—How the District-Attorney Keeps His Books.

The exhibit published in the TIMES yesterday of the disposition which has been made by the District-Attorney of the 118 cases of homicide sent to him since Jan. 1, 1870, has convinced that official of the necessity of making some public explanation of the facts. We have accordingly been favored with a document, prepared in his office by his clerks, which purports to give these explanations in twenty-eight cases. There is no pretense that our reporter did not faithfully take the facts as they appeared upon the records, and the explanations therefore simply amount to a confession that the books of the office are so imperfectly kept that they do not present a complete history of the business done. It is also apparent that no attempt is made to show an excuse for the leading fact that there have only been forty-two convictions out of these 118 cases.

The document sent us by the District-Attorney does not in any one case impugn the facts as to that case, so far as they were given by the TIMES, and in the few cases in which additional facts are given, as tending to show what has become of the accused, the District-Attorney merely admits that his books are not complete. His "corrections" are as follows:

June 27—Thomas Cobb killed Mary Cobb; indicted Sept. 26; awaiting trial.

June 14—August Wood killed George Wood. Indicted Sept. 26; awaiting trial.

July 31—Richard White killed James Smith. Indicted Aug. 16, 1870; tried and convicted Oct. 21; third degree; awaiting sentence.

July 22—Jacob Bender killed Matthew Burke. Indicted Sept. 26; awaiting trial.

July 5—James Lamb killed Mark McDonald. Indicted Sept. 26; pleaded guilty Nov. 21; third degree; State Prison four years.

July 5—Timothy Coffey killed Patrick Brandt. Ruled by Coroner to be a case of low degree of manslaughter, and party on bail, it has not yet been sent to Grand Jury.

Aug. 12—Mark Finnegan killed his wife. Indicted Sept. 26; tried and convicted of murder in second degree Oct. 10; State Prison for life.

Aug. 15—Joseph Dykes killed his wife. Indicted Sept. 26; pleaded guilty; fourth degree, Oct. 22; State Prison two years.

Sept. 18—Arthur Quinn killed M. Stanford. Papers received Nov. 12, 13 21; not indicted.

1870.

June 18—Lawrence Sullivan convicted and sentenced to be hung. His sentence commuted by the Governor.

July 4—James Eagan. Indicted Sept. 19, a boy seventeen years of age. The docs and, in his ante-mortem deposition, the prisoner, and upon a statement of the facts he was bailed by the Coroner. There was no evidence to convict him of anything.

July 5—John Campbell, James Boyle, John Stewart. Indicted Sept. 15; bailed by Coroner; indicted for manslaughter.

July 12—William Hamilton. Complaint dismissed by Grand Jury Sept. 12.

July 17—Thomas Donoghue. Recognized in District Attorney's office from Coroner July 14, 1870; time four after; dismissed by Grand Jury March 6, 1872.

Aug. 1—James Nolan. Indicted Sept. 27, 1870; never arrested; Bench warrant issued Sept. 28, 1870.

Aug. 15—William Cavanagh. Indicted Sept. 27, 1870; Bench warrant issued Sept. 28, 1870; never arrested.

Aug. 19—Frank Dalker, murder of Dennis O'Brien. Dismissed by Coroner's Jury and discharged; indicted by Grand Jury Sept. 13, 1870; never arrested; Bench warrant issued Sept. 13, 1870.

Aug. 20—Richard Allen killing Thomas Connolly. Dismissed by Grand Jury Sept. 12, 1870.

Aug. 21—Thomas McCarthy killing John Casey. Dismissed by Grand Jury Sept. 15.

1871.

Jan. 3—Abraham Jones killing Mary Jones. Indicted June 27, 1871; not arrested.

Jan. 9—Jesse Wright killed John Smith. Dismissed by Coroner on verdict of 1877. Case sent to Grand Jury, and by the same ignored.

Jan. 11—Schuyler Blacksmith (Wm. Varley); discharged by Coroner on verdict of 1877. Case sent to Grand Jury, and by the same ignored.

March —Daniel Carroll, infanticide. Dismissed by Grand Jury Sept. 7, 1871.

June 1—Antonio Arzo. Killed Ramon Carvanate; bailed by Coroner; indicted Jan. 26, 1872; tried and acquitted in Oyer and Terminer March 27, 1872.

June 10—James Farrell and James Moore. Killed Bernard Leary; dismissed by Grand Jury Nov. 14, 1871.

June 24—Joseph Cush. Killed Peter McCann; discharged by Grand Jury Dec. 13, 1871.

July 7—William Shay and Michael Quinn. Killed J. C. McCredie; indicted for manslaughter Aug. 30, 1871; bailed by Recorder Hackett; case on Calendar for trial.

Aug. —William Hacket. Killed Lake Digges; in this case the boy was struck in Spuyten, New-Jersey, and died in Jersey City. Indictment found in New-York jurisdiction; case dismissed by Grand Jury.

Aug. 15—Patrick Butler. Killed Jere. Mahoney; indicted Oct. 11, 1871; never arrested.

Sept. 15—Patrick McCord killed John Somerdike. Indicted Sept. 26. No such case. [Was found on the books, however.]

Oct. 2—Patrick Mawver killed Thomas O'Connell. Received at District-Attorney's Jan. 17, 1872. Indicted Feb. 24, 1872; bailed by Coroner; bail discharged by Court May 21, 1872.

Dec. —Frank Regan killed Patrick Black. Dismissed by Grand Jury Jan. 24, 1872.

1872.

Jan. 2—Joseph Peck killed Victor Clements. Indicted for manslaughter March 1, 1872; bailed by Coroner; case sent by Judge Bedford for trial to sessions. Acquittal.

Jan. 26—Jas. Lavelle killed Jos. Magley. Indicted May 16, 1872; admitted to bail by Recorder Oct. 21, 1872.

Feb. 6—Jerry Shea killed Timothy Leahy; indicted Nov. 20, 1872. Case not on docket. It was not down when my term in the District-Attorney's office, but by very well informed men it was pronounced one of murder.

Feb. 11—Thomas Hamilton killed Thomas Hamilton. Complaint dismissed by Grand Jury Feb. 12.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Two Young Men Blown to Atoms, and Two Others Fearfully Wounded by Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

A terrible accident, causing the death of two young men and severely, if not fatally, wounding two others, occurred yesterday, near Yonkers. Intense excitement now prevails in the vicinity. A TIMES reporter, succeeded in gathering the particulars, to the effect that some time last Summer Mr. Coffin, contractor, who had been engaged in grading the road-bed for the New-York and Boston Railroad along the valley, about two miles east of Yonkers, went to Montana, carrying with him a number of men in his employ. Among these was the premises of Mr. Samuel Fuller. The explosive material, according to a statement made to Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police force, by John Troy, a young man who, with some friends, passed the shot about two months ago, were in wooden boxes while the work of the cans projecting in the same manner as those of demijohns of oil or vinegar. The place was surrounded by a fence made of hemlock boards, upon each side of which was this notice:

"DANGER! DANGER! DANGER!!!

Let nothing tempt you to touch or even go near the contents of the inclosure. It is nitro-glycerine."

Notwithstanding this warning, four young men of Yonkers, named John Donnelly, aged nineteen years, a resident of Milford-street; Wm. Terry, aged twenty one years, of Vineyard-avenue; Michael Callagee, of Vineyard-avenue, and George Hill, aged nineteen years, a resident of Hillside, yesterday resolved to ascertain the effects of the nitro-glycerine, and while two of the party, Donnelly and Terry, shielded themselves behind large trees for protection, Callagee and Hill, or one of them, threw stones at the cans. A terrific explosion followed, resulting in blowing the two young men last named to atoms, and at last accounts received from the scene of the tragedy, only a vestige of one of them (Hill) has been found; fragments of his clothing only had lodged among the branches of trees near by. Although Donnelly and Terry were protected by the trees, the former was dreadfully lacerated from head to foot, and Terry was injured almost as seriously. The noise of the explosion, which he may lose the sight. The windows of Mr. Fuller's coach-house were shattered to pieces by the shock. William Bogart, Mr. Fuller's coachman, on proceeding to an investigation, found Donnelly and Terry suffering from the effects of their injuries, and conveyed them to St. John's Riverside Hospital, as Yonkers, and notified Capt. Mangin. The police proceeded to the scene, and took charge of the remains. Donnelly and Terry received the necessary attention at the hospital. Upon the person of Terry about half a pound of powder was found, which, when it ignited, burned like at a point near the premises of Mr. Samuel Fuller. The explosive material, according to a statement made to Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police force, by John Troy, a young man who, with some friends, passed the shot about two months ago, were in wooden boxes while the work of the cans projecting in the same manner as those of demijohns of oil or vinegar. The place was surrounded by a fence made of hemlock boards, upon each side of which was this notice:

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A Patent Coffin-screw Case—Verdict Against the Steamer Java.

On the night of Aug. 25, 1871, the Cunard steamer Java, while on her way from Liverpool to this port, ran into the Norwegian bark Aniak, striking her full amidships on the port side and cutting her completely in two, so that she filled and sank almost instantly. Her crew numbered twelve men, all of whom were drowned except one, who was picked up by a boat from the Java.

The survivor, one Mathew, the owners of the bark, began suit in the United States District Courts in Admiralty, before Judge Blatchford, to recover damages, setting forth the above facts, and alleging that the collision occurred because the steamer did not keep a proper lookout. The answer of the owners of the Java denied this, and averred that two efficient lookouts were on duty, and that the accident was brought about by the bark improperly changing her course so soon the bows of the steamer.

Judge Blatchford holds that there is no evidence to support the latter allegation, and that there must be a decree for the libelants with costs, and a reference to a commission to ascertain the amount of damages.

The Andre Murder—Facts for Public Consideration.

The trial of Emile Andre for the murder of his wife, in this City, on the 12th of June last, was resumed, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford. Mr. Charles W. Brooks summed up the case of the defense, maintaining, on the evidence, that the prisoner was affected with emotional insanity at the time of the commission of the murder, and pleading for an acquittal. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, in replying for the prosecution, ridiculed the idea of insanity during the murder, to the results of emotional insanity, and, he said, the immunity from punishment which such a plea almost invariably afforded contributed a vast deal to the terrible condition of crime in which our City was now plunged. Murder was as common as the occurrence of the day; many of these were accompanied by very atrocious circumstances, yet there were always the various ways where the punishment of the community had come to the conclusion that there was no law to punish murder, hence its frightful prevalence. The interposition of a plea of insanity was always followed by an acquittal. The prisoner's ex post facto insanity, if genuine, was the result, without money and without friends to provide him with counsel skilled and experienced in the technicalities of criminal law. With a great deal of truth, the Press pointed to the large batch of murderers now confined in the Tombs, awaiting their justice, and he deplored the pernicious effect which it had upon the entire people. He reminded the jury that the acquittal of the prisoner on such a plea would retard justice, encourage criminals of exemption from punishment for murderers, and reduce the moral condition of the City to an irretrievable depth of degradation. The District-Attorney's address lasted up to 4 o'clock in the evening, when the Court adjourned.

Stabbing Affray—Two Men Wounded.

John Ahearn and Patrick English, Irish laborers, residing at No. 3 East Ninety-first-street, were drinking, at an early hour yesterday morning, at D. Spies's liquor-store, corner of Eighty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue. A quarrel arose between Ahearn and English, and Spian endeavoring to stop the fight, both combatants became enraged, and commenced him, and were beating him badly, when he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed both his assailants. English received a slight wound in the nose of a very dangerous nature, and Ahearn was stabbed in the head, and was fatally injured. Both men were arrested and locked up at the Eighty-fifth-street Station-house. The wounded men were attended by Police Surgeon Thomas, and taken to their home. Spian was soon before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injured.

NEW-YORK AND VICINITY NEWS.

BROOKLYN.

It is reported, that the young stallion Socrates, owned by Mr. J. J. Smith, and the black gelding Cassius, have died from the same cause.

Morris Wittenstein, aged eighteen, died at Mount Sinai Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received by having himself run over by a railroad car, several weeks ago.

The managers of St. Vincent de Paul's Lodging-house for Newsboys and Bootblacks, at No. 23 Warren street, purpose giving a feast to the little ones at once, on Thanksgiving Day.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association, yesterday, Rev. Dr. J. T. Porter presiding, Rev. Alfred D. Vail delivered an address on Prof. Sypsall's project for universally compressing air.

Frank McEwen and Garry Clayton, were both discharged by Judge Moore, yesterday, the former from the Penitentiary and the latter from the City Prison, by reason of fatal defects in the commitments.

The Cecilia Mannerchor gave a concert and ball at Messenger Hall, in West Thirty-second-street, last night, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the needs of the German church in Thirtieth-street.

Edward Tully, a well-known Philadelphia thief, and William H. Saunders, a pickpocket, were arrested by Capt. Irving, of the Detective Squad, during the Police parade, yesterday, and were locked up at the Central Office.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Joseph H. Crawford, of No. 96 South Tenth-street, Brooklyn, employed as a commission salesman by Messrs. Fuller & Wood, was committed on a charge of having embezzled $25.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of John Fessolmeier, on the top floor of No. 1,080 Third-avenue. Damage to furniture, &c., $500; insured. The building is owned by Wm. Ottendorfer. Damage, $1,000; insured.

Henry Lynch, aged forty-six, of No. 234 East Sixty-third-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries accidentally received by being run over by a Second-avenue car, at Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, on the 20th ult.

Company F of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Vincent Nolan, gave its thirteenth annual ball at the Tenth-ward Assembly Rooms last night, which was participated in by many visitors and guests from other military organizations.

Daniel Sullivan, a teamster, twenty-five years of age, was locked up in the Delancey-street Police Station on Sunday night. When about leaving the Station-house, to go to Court, yesterday morning, he fell to the floor, and expired in a few moments.

"Dr." Julius A. Julian, who was arrested for sending obscene circulars, advertising obscene articles, through the mails, yesterday demanded an examination before Commissioner Osborn. It will be accorded him by the Commissioner to-morrow.

The decree in the Board will case who settles by Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, and a motion was made by counsel for the Society for the preservation of Property, asking for the surrender of the property now in the hands of a receiver to the Society.

Robert J. Lackey, of No. 147 West Twenty-seventh-street, while intoxicated, attempted to cross the railroad track at Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, on Sunday night, and was struck by the wheels of a freight-car and seriously injured. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Detective Rielly, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested a woman on suspicion of shoplifting, and found her pockets filled with jewelry, valued at $500 or more, and a piece of silk, 175 and lace worth $100, which she had stolen from McCreery's. She will be arraigned in Court to-day.

The inaugural sale of seats for Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lectures on the discovery of Livingstone and the incidents of his journey, will commence this morning at 9 o'clock at Steinway Hall. These tickets are for the entire course. The sale for single lectures being opened on Saturday next.

Early yesterday morning John Golding, aged forty-one, residing at No. 260 Mott-street, quarreled with his wife, when she threw a plate at her husband, which struck him on the head, cutting him severely. Golding was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He refused to make a complaint against his wife, and she was not arrested.

The Committee on Corrections of the Board of Councilmen of Brooklyn did not meet yesterday. There are still five districts missing, from which the inspectors have failed to send in the returns. It is expected that the official declaration will be made this evening, the Board meeting for that purpose at 8 P. M.

The central body of the German Hand-in-Hand Band, a charitable and benevolent organization, formed in the Seventeenth Ward in 1851, met yesterday. A balance of $2,125 70 was reported in the treasury. Since the time of its formation, in March of last year, the organization expended $1,086 to aid of sick members.

Rosenzweig, convicted of the crime of abortion, in the Oyer and General Sessions, and to whom a new trial was recently granted by the Supreme Court, General Term, was yesterday brought before Judge Pierrepont, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and formally discharged in pursuance of the judgement of the Court. Immediately upon his discharge the accused was rearrested for the same crime, upon a warrant issued by City Judge Bedford, and committed to the City Prison.

In the matter in which Col. Henry C. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, and Friend E. Edmond were arrested, charging cases of information against the fourth the value of $4,500 worth of diamonds seized upon the person of Augustus C. Eadaille, a smuggler, in 1871, Judge Woodruff has decided that neither claimant is entitled to the money as first informer, but that Whitley, who is the only claimant as informer officer, is entitled to share the proceeds on that ground.

BROOKLYN.

The successor of the late Dr. George Cochran, as Health Officer, has not yet been named.

Judge Gilbert yesterday denied the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Oliver Donahoe.

The case of Mrs. Dipple, who is supposed to have died from violence at the hands of her husband, Wm. Dipple, will be inquired into to-day by Coroner Jones.

Fire-Marshal Keady yesterday caused the arrest of Mary Norris, on the charge of setting fire to her premises, at No. 183 Douglas-street. She was held for examination.

The Eighth Police Sub-Precinct Station, corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, is expected to be occupied to-day, under the command of Sergeant James Campbell.

While James Larkin, a mason, of No. 18 Carl-street, was yesterday repairing the chimney of No. 221 Tillary-street, he fell from the roof to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

The Board of City Works yesterday resolved to remove Division Avenue between Lee Avenue and Bierstadt-street, Division of Broadway, with the Boulevard preserved wood pavement.

While John Davis was driving a horse and cart belonging to the Knight & Williams Drain-pipe Company, worth $300, near the Union-street bridge, yesterday, the animal backed into the Gowanus Canal, and was drowned. The driver escaped.

Charles McNamee, aged seven years, while playing, yesterday, near his residence on Franklin-avenue, near Park, Bushwick, was run over by a horse and truck driven by one Mr. Ryan, of Franklin-avenue line, driven by Minbert Jones, who was arrested and locked up in the Greene-avenue Police-station. The child was the son of a driver on the same line.

Toner Scofield, aged eight years, was yesterday afternoon riding in a coach with his father, and when at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue the door accidentally flew open and the child fell out, the hind wheel passing over his head and injuring the spine. He was conveyed to his home in Crosby-street, New-York, by his father.

T. W. Green, of No. 66 Pierrepont-street, drove out with his wife, in a light wagon, and while going down Flatbush-avenue, from the Park, the horse ran away, throwing them out. Mrs. Green had his collar-bone broken, and Mrs. Green was more seriously injured. They were taken to the residence of Mr. Green, on Park-place, and, after being kindly cared for, were, last evening, conveyed to their home.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., had a parade and review yesterday, at Yonkers, before Mayor Conklin.

Mr. Ebenezer McGlew left the County House at Unionville, on Friday, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting a daughter residing at Tremont. After a week or a considerable distance, he became exhausted while passing through some woodland, where he was found, on Saturday, in a frozen and insensible condition. He was conveyed to Riverside Hospital at Yonkers, where, after several hours' attendance and efforts, he recovered sufficiently to ask for "water." Hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Five hundred men are at work on the new Jersey City Reservoir, and it is intended to complete such parts of the wall as are now under way before the cold weather sets in.

The business manager of a large manufacturing concern in Paterson has disappeared. It is not known whether he is in default, or not, but his accounts are said to be all right.

Chief of Police Dunpven and Officer Neary, of Hoboken, were arrested, yesterday, upon a warrant issued by Justice Stamp, for alleged assault upon Edward Tynan.

Messrs. A. S. Sewell, Wm. A. Leeds, D. E. Oliver, and John Gardner have been elected trustees of the Hudson County Hospital, to fill vacancies existing by expiration of the terms of other trustees.

The Eighth Regiment New-Jersey National Guard (Colored) has completed its organization by the election of Messrs. Hooper Carroll, of Camden, as Colonel; George A. Sacrey, of Elizabeth, Lieutenant-Colonel, and George Russell, Major.

The mystery connected with the death of Miss Murray, of Newark, on Saturday night, has been placed in the hands of Detective McManus, who is endeavoring to find the woman Farley, with whom she was last seen. Probably an inquest will be held.

The receipts from the late Newark Exposition were $31,000, while the outlays to exhibitors and builders are the full amount of their subscriptions, and, after paying every expense, leaves a small balance. The fair will now be made an annual one, on the model of the American Institute.

It has cost $48,000 to run the Newark Soldiers' Home during the last year. There have been 650 inmates, of whom 300 have been discharged, 10 expelled, 5 transferred, and 30 died, ten times as many as present. The cost averages thirty cents daily to each inmate.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid for round parcels only by responsible purchasers of good merchantable stock.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 16,000 pkgs. for the past three days; and 13,801 pkgs. for the week. The week's business has comprised demand mainly confined to the requirements of fancy grades, particularly as the local trade are very much overstocked, which have been offered with less freedom at the ruling figures. Against Western there was much less urgency to realize on really prime to choice goods. The export call is at present very light. Shippers have not considered the rates of ocean freights, and engagements of room are few. The receipts since Jan. 1 have been 366,870 pkgs., against 314,400 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports, 267,116, against 242,250 for same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, common to extra fine, ₱ lb.....16 @ 22
State pails, creamery, ₱ lb.....22 @ 30
State tubs and half-firkins, ₱ lb.....21 @ 28
State tubs, creamery, ₱ lb.....28 @ 32
State tubs, selections, ₱ lb.....30 @ 33
State dairies, ordinary to strictly choice, ₱ lb.....15 @ 25
Western common to extra fine, ₱ lb.....9½@22
Western roll, ₱ lb.....15 @ 22
Grand Butter, original pkg.....24½@ 25
CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 19,454 boxes, and for the week 31,597 boxes, against 29,000 boxes last week. The market is moderately active and prices for prime grades quite moderately, and to provide for pressing wants for which purpose they are obliged to pay full rates for job lots of the best goods called for. From shippers there is not much inquiry noted. The ocean steamer freight room is against the outward movement. The cable quotation today is 65s., which indicates steadiness in the English market; but while not quoted lower, it ultimately early declines of the local markets. The weekly exports were 31,197 boxes. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 1,540 pkgs., against 1,845,000 pkgs. same time in 1871, 1,681,000 in 1870, and 1,681,000 in 1869. We quote as follows:

State factory, extra fine.....14½@14¾
State factory, fair to fine.....13 @14½
State factory, poor to fair.....12 @13
State Dairy, poor to very choice.....8 @13
Western factory.....8 @13
Skim.....5 @ 7

EGGS—Hold their own well as to values on comparatively light receipts. The Produce Exchange market is in fair request. The receipts of the past three days have been 3,332 bbls. and for the week 7,977 bbls.
State, ₱ dozen.....24 @25
New-Jersey and Long Island.....23 @25
Western.....23 @25
Canada.....23 @25
Limed.....20 @22

VEGETABLES—The trade in the leading kinds of vegetables is very dull and prices nearly nominal. Potatoes on a better supply and somewhat easier demand, are quite active for home use and shipment:
Potatoes, Early Rose, ₱ bbl.....$2 00@2 50
Potatoes, Peerless, ₱ bbl.....1 75@2 00
Potatoes, other kinds, ₱ bbl.....1 25@1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl.....3 50@4 00
Onions, ₱ bbl.....2 00@4 00
Onions, other kinds, ₱ bbl.....2 00@3 00
Onions, ₱ 100 bunches.....1 00@1 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl.....1 00@1 75
Carrots, ₱ bbl.....1 00@1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen.....25 @ 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100.....3 00@10 00
Squashes, ₱ bbl.....1 00@1 50
Beets, ₱ bbl.....1 00@1 75
Cauliflower, ₱ dozen.....1 00@1 50
Green Peas, ₱ bushel.....1 50@1 87½

POULTRY AND GAME—The dealings in Poultry have been comparatively moderate in amounts and prices have ruled steady. Game in fair request:
Geese, ₱ pair.....81 62 @$2 75
Ducks, ₱ pair.....1 75 @ 2 12½
Ducks, drossed, ₱ lb.....12 @ 16
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....15 @ 18
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb.....15 @ 18
Chickens, ₱ pair.....1 25 @ 1 75
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb.....11 @ 16
Roosters, ₱ lb.....7 @ 9
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair.....25 @ 1 00
Canvas Backs, ₱ pair.....2 00 @ 3 00
Partridges, ₱ pair.....75 @ 1 00
Quail, ₱ dozen.....1 75 @ 2 00
Grouse, ₱ pair.....87 @ 1 00
Woodcock, ₱ pair.....75 @ 1 00
Small-fry Shore, ₱ dozen.....1 00 @ 2 00
Venison, ₱ lb.....10 @ 15
Venison, ₱ quarter.....80 @ 1 00
Hares, ₱ pair.....50 @ 75
Rabbits, ₱ pair.....25 @ 50

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair demand, in part for export, at firm prices. Most other kinds moderately inquired for within our range:
Apples, Superior, ₱ bbl.....$3 00@$4 00
Apples, Baldwins.....2 50@3 00
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl.....2 75@3 25
Apples, Lady, ₱ bbl.....2 00@3 00
Apples, other kinds, ₱ bbl.....2 00@3 00
Apples, choice, ₱ bbl.....3 00@4 00
Cranberries, ₱ crate.....1 50@2 00
Pears, ₱ bbl.....5 00@10 00
Grapes, ₱ lb.....8 @ 10
Hickory-nuts.....2 00@2 75
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel.....1 00@1 50

DRIED FRUITS—Trade is on a moderate scale, with values quoted essentially unchanged. Supplies light:
Apples, sliced, ₱ lb.....9 @ 11
Apples, quarters, ₱ lb.....7 @ 9
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb.....11 @ 12
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb.....20 @ 24
Blackberries, ₱ lb.....8 @ 9½
Raspberries, ₱ lb.....11 @ 12
Plums, ₱ lb.....12 @ 13
Cherries, ₱ lb.....20 @ 21½
Pea-nuts, domestic, ₱ bushel.....1 75@2 00

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been offered sparingly, and have been quiet, on the basis of our quotations:
Beans, Marrow, ₱ bushel.....$2 90@3 12½
Beans, Medium.....2 60@2 80
Beans, Pea.....2 60@2 85
Beans, Kidney, ₱ bushel.....2 60@2 75
Peas, Canada.....1 80@1 90
Peas, Southern, black-eyed, ₱ bushel.....1 60@1 75

SUNDRIES—We quote:
Broom-corn, ₱ lb.....7 @ 7½
Broom-corn, common to extra.....7½@ 9
Barley, Two-rowed, ₱ bushel.....1 10@1 15
Barley, Four-rowed, ₱ bushel.....1 15@1 20
Canadian Flax, ₱ bushel.....2 20@2 25
Spinning Tow, ₱ lb.....8 @ 9
Green Tow, ₱ lb.....3 @ 4
Straw, ₱ gallon.....25 @ 1 00
Hops, ₱ lb.....3 @ 5
Hops, choice.....6 @ 7
Wheat, Red Winter, ₱ bushel.....1 70@1 75
Country Mixed Rags, free of woollens.....1½@ 2
Common Paper, ₱ lb.....1½@ 1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at 81 @82½; No. 3 do. at 81; spot; 81@81½ seller December; 82½@82¾ seller January; 85c. Corn quiet, weak and lower at 34½@34¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 34½c. seller December; 36@36½c. seller January. Oats steady at 24½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 48@48½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and firmer. Pork steady at $12 62½@12 65, spot; seller December closing at $12 25@12 30. Lard in fair demand and lower at $7 50@7 52½, spot; seller December, 7½c., seller January. Green Meats in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of Hams at 9½@9½c. spot; Shoulders 5½c. @5½c.; Long Clear Middles, 8½c. @8¾c.; Short Ribs 8½c. @8¾c. Dry Salted Meats, from 15 to 25 days in salt, quoted at 4½c. for shoulders and 7½@7¾c. for Long Clear Middles. Whiskey dull and lower at 89½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 11½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Flour firm, and in fair demand for best brands. Superfine Winter, $4 25@4; Extra Winter, $4 37½@5. Double Extra Winter, $5 12½@5 50. Wheat—Spring in good demand, but closing weak; No. 2 Red Fall, 97½c. spot; 97½c. seller December; 98½c. seller January. Corn in fair but slow inquiry; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c., closed 30½c. on the east side spot; 30½c. seller December; 31½c. seller January. Oats opened steady; No. 2 Mixed, 20½c., closed 20½c. on the east side spot. Oats firm in sympathy with Corn; No. 2 at 23½c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 45c. Barley steady at 60c. Pork quiet at $12 50. Lard steady at 7½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Live Hogs active and higher at $2 90@3 00. Cattle unchanged; fair to choice shipping, $4 25@5 00. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $4 75@5. Spring, $5 for Amber Winter, $5 75 for White Winter. $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn dull; sales of 7,000 bushels at 37c., and 1 car at 38c. Barley dull; sales of 10,000 bushels prime No. 2 Canada at 62c. Peas nominal at 80c. Oats—Sales of 2,000 bushels prime No. 2 at 25c. Rail-road Freights—Flour to Boston 75c. to New-York 60c. to Albany, 45c. Canal Freights—Corn, 10½c. to New-York; Flour, $4 75 to 5 00 Hudson. Receipts by Lake—23,000 bushels